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BY PETER C. NEWMAN



GETTING BACKS ON TRACK

As a physiotherapist, I read "A pain in the back" (Cover, Sept. 30) with great interest. It is apparent from your article that Dr. Allen Dyer has not kept pace with recent spinal research. Lumbar traction for the relief of lower-back pain, like that provided by Dyer's Vax-D table, is far from a revolutionary type of treatment. From what is described of the Vax-D in your article, there seems to be little difference between it and traction tables that physiotherapists have been using for the past 25 years—at a fraction of the cost of the Vax-D. Despite Dyer's assertion, no evidence exists that traction can restore a herniated disc to its original unharmed state. We as the medical field cannot rely on hot packs, traction and other treatments alone. Ultimately, responsibility must be transferred to the patient through education in back care, body mechanics and exercise.

Sam Sheehy

Physio Sports Medicine Orthopaedic and Rehabilitation Centre
Winnipeg

A pain in the back? If your articles are correct, 88 per cent of us are in real trouble. I and countless others have found a way to avoid even the thought of back pain through the Mithras Technique, standardised and developed by M. Cohen-Nehoravski. The technique deals with the patterns of body misuse that are the causes of debilitating back pain. We do not have to strap our bodies to machines to make them work properly. The human body is designed to take care of itself already—it has just forgotten how.

Lewie Siegfels
Toronto

A MISGUIDED EXODUS

Stanley Katz, president of the American Club of Toronto, is quoted in "A swelling exodus" (Illustration, Sept. 30) as saying, "If the United States had a health plan like Canada's, we'd probably all be gone." I beg to differ. Unhealth Canada is only one of the many reasons that Canada is one of the best countries in the world in which to live. Gun control is another, along with beautiful scenery, great people, decent wages, a social system that helps the wealthy, decent welfare, concern for the environment, a good education system and governments willing to respond to racism. Only those who are aware concerned with conspicuous consumption and materialism opt out and move to the United States. If they paid me three times what I earned in Canada, I would not even consider moving there. There are many who agree with me.

Editer Terry
Edmonton



Back pain: education is the key

IN DEFENCE OF A 'HERO'

I am writing to comment on C. J. Evans's letter criticizing Eric Laidlaw in "An over-mid-eyed" (A heroic death, Sept. 30). Two years ago, I was a volunteer at Oshawa's Big Brother fund-raiser "Dinner for Millions," and

Laidlaw was a volunteer leader. Despite his busy schedule, he chatted with and signed autographs for the many young boys who were anxious to meet their hockey hero. Laidlaw is a Canadian superstar. Those who perceive him as a spoiled brat have really got caught up in the media circus. I met Eric for only 10 minutes, but that is 10 minutes longer than C. J. Evans and many of the reporters who have labelled Laidlaw have actually spent with him.

Shirley Connors
Toronto

CHANGING THE UNION TUNE

Ontario Premier Bob Rae should consider his refreshing new attitude towards the necessity of business being competitive to his good friends, the unions ("Returning fire," Business, Sept. 30). Ontario companies that have so far survived the onslaught of global competition instead long ago that every employee must participate in the running of the business. Unfortunately, many entrenched union leaders still oppose the involvement of their membership in the improvement process. Authoritarian union structures, not management, are the greatest threat to the survival of Ontario's manufacturing base.

Dennis Wang
Scarborough, Ont.

PASSAGES

DECEASED: Liberal Senator Hassan Anwar, 76, after a long battle with cancer, at Regina. Anwar first was elected to the House of Commons in 1945, when he was 24. By the time he was the secretary of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation in 1969, he had won four re-election victories. But in 1981, Hassan Anwar declined him for the leadership of the newly renamed New Democratic Party, and the next year he joined the Liberals. Four years later, Liberal Prime Minister Lester Pearson appointed Anwar to the Senate. In 1988, he became the first senior in Canadian history to be charged with issues of South Africa—charges that were later dropped because of his health.



IMMIGRANT: To South Africa wrote Nadine Gordimer, 67, the \$1-million 1991 Nobel Prize for literature. Gordimer's portrayals of relationships amid the racial turmoil of South Africa in such novels as *My Son's Story* (1990) were at the past denounced by her government as apathetic. Gordimer, as the first woman to win the award, met German-Swedish writer Neelke Sieders in 1986.

DECEASED: Jean Beetz, 64, a former justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, of colon cancer, in Montreal. A lifetime dean of law at the University of Montreal, Beetz served as Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau's constitutional advisor from 1968 to 1971. Appointed by Trudeau to the Quebec Court of Appeal in 1973, Beetz served to the Supreme Court the following year. During his

16-year term, he participated in striking down key parts of Bill 201, the legislation restricting the use of English in Quebec.

DECEASED: Margaret MacVicar, 47, the Bangor-born dean of undergraduate education at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, of cancer, at the Dana Farber Cancer Institute in Boston. MacVicar held that academic should be educated about their social responsibilities.

DECEASED: Martin Enslin, 64, former secretary general of Amnesty International and the National Council of Civil Liberties (now known as Liberty), of lung cancer, in a hospital in Walsall, England. Enslin was a human rights professor at the University of Saskatchewan.

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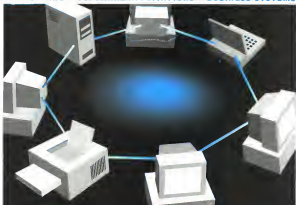
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LETTERS

THE NUMBERS GAME

As Fytheringham's Sept. 23 column, "How Canada joined the Third World," is delightfully provocative, let, also, inaccurate. He claims that Conservatives are given discounts "on 11 per cent rate" while "cynically" offering the Public Service Alliance of Canada a "two access." In the same issue of *Maclean's*, George Bain points out that for the comparable period that PSAC members received a four-per-cent increase, the Prime Minister and his cabinet received a 3.75-per-cent increase—not 11 per cent ("A scammerette on the practice of journalism," *Maclean's* Wachi). Park also failed to point out that over the last three years, like at large, including the Prime Minister and his cabinet members, will get no more than the average of negotiated settlements in the public service, which is zero, three and three.

Alvin R. Conway,
St. Thomas, Ont.

In his Sept. 23 column, George Bain is so careful pointing out the media's shortcomings that he completely ignores his own. Canadians are not stupid. We know about the fat salaries, perks, tax breaks and other benefits that his copy I would suggest that the government give the workers a four-per-cent raise in each of the next two years, and freeze their own salaries.

Deborah Hines,
Edmonton, Ont.

GREENER PASTURES

The dropping of David Suzuki's column from *The Vancouver Sun* and the Toronto *Globe and Mail* reflects the indifference of Canadians that perceive the widespread rape of a once-beautiful Canada ("Climate," *Editorial*, *Opinion News*, Sept. 23). The *Saturday* editor, John Skinner, astutely observes that "A lot of people do not read him." It is difficult to read words of men that are reliable while sharpening their and watching Canada. Until countries Canada—and America—regains an appreciation of conservation, we will continue to lose that which cannot be replaced.

Arnell Hines,
Oremville, Ont.

THE RIGHT CHOICE

With "Oubliés" issues for anti-Communism" (*Column*, Sept. 23), Barbara Reed shows that she is a mistress of education and as expert in setting up straw men to be whipped mercilessly. First, she creates a pro-Communist interpretation to extend Canadian thought. Next, she creates a corps of avoid topics mentioned in "Exposing Justifications"

and its dangerous influence," while exposing a "ready-made text, perestroika's plan." The linked both groups to the end of the drive of their beloved Soviet Union. But if creating a portrait of Strem of the Right is necessary, the coupling of Canada's remaining intellectuals and journalists to a rightist hell is not.

David Levik,
Saskatoon, Ont.

It is difficult to understand why Canadian anti-Communists should be honored, as they were proven wrong. They were painted about something that did not exist. The cutting edge

of the Canadian media and intelligentsia, as Barbara Reed calls them, knew communism could not last. The right wing anti-Communists praised by American had perception of the ideas and ideals of the common man.

George A. Ross,
Kelowna, B.C.

A FRIEND TO ALL

In poor coverage of this year's Toronto Festival of Politics, I was pleased to see you give credit where credit is due—to the festival's director, Helga Stephenson. I'm wishing with a

Vintage Talk #1

Just How Good ARE THE WINE REGIONS OF ONTARIO?

Is world wine evaluation

European wine-makers have named the western hemisphere and called it the Wine Regions of Ontario. This did it because these regions have everything necessary to create superb wine.

Wine-makers from the Niagara peninsula and about all have given the vote between Lake Ontario and the Niagara peninsula as about one of us and

around for the growth of this culture and wine-making people, the wine regions of Ontario are the only ones in the world that have the ability to create the best of the best.

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OPENING NOTES

Brian Mulroney guns for Samuel Wakim, Salman Rushdie comes out of hiding, and Elvis Presley lives on in Ottawa

THE GREAT SEARCH

Uncle Alexander's six-year term as Ontario's lieutenant-governor officially expired last month. But the federal and Ontario governments are evidently having problems appointing a successor to the largely ceremonial post. Observers in Ottawa say that both former Liberal leader John Turner and former Conservative cabinet minister Peter Meenan have turned down the job. As a result, they add, Alexander has been asked to stay on until late October. Officially, spokesmen for both Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and Ontario Premier Bob Rae say that the extension is related to the visit to Ontario later this month of Charles and Diana, the Prince and Princess of Wales. One source said that Mulroney wants the job left to a longtime friend and supporter, Toronto lawyer Samuel Wakim, but Rae apparently opposes the appointment. Marjorie LaFrenette, deputy chief of staff in the PMO, who co-ordinates most appointments, denied the Wakim rumour. She added: "This is the first I've heard of it." Applicants are still in order.

Alexander, problems over the right successor to the post



Saying 'no' to reconciliation

Plans for both American and Japanese anniversaries of Pearl Harbor to hold a historic 50th anniversary gathering have fallen through. Last month, Gerald Ruzhite, national president of the Ontario, Fla.-based Pearl Harbor Survivors' Association, scolded officials of the group's Atlanta chapter to avoid 20 Japanese pilots to visit Atlanta on Oct. 19. Ruzhite said that the proposed meeting was "to be 'the Jews visiting the Germans to celebrate the Holocaust.'" But John Westerman, president of the Atlanta chapter, said that the gathering was necessary to show that past enemies can be friends. Westerman noted that it would have marked the first time that both Japanese and American war veterans would have met to exchange memories of Pearl Harbor. And he



Katika: a letter of apology for bombing Pearl Harbor

said that the Japanese government of Prime Minister Toshiki Kuroki had even sent a letter of apology, which was to be read by a former Japanese pilot at the event. Said a disappointed Westerman, "Some Washington leaders must have some hole in their hearts, and hole in the world thing."

A STREET FIT FOR A KING

The spirit of Elvis Presley lives on—in Ottawa. Last week, Ottawa city council voted 11-4-2 to christen a lane on the city's west end after the singer, who died in 1977. The previously nameless stretch is now known as Elvis Lennon Lane. The idea was the brainchild of the so-called Elvis Fighting Society, which was formed in April, 1989, after a rash of alleged Elvis sightings swept the nation's capital. But City Councilor David Kent appears to be all about up. Said Kent about the move: "This is trivial in the grand scheme of the world."

The fall from political grace

Foreign correspondents for Fremont, the official newspaper of the Soviet Communist party, seem to have been left out in the cold. In the United States, Washington bureau chief Vitaly Gao and New York City-based reporter Victor Lomax say that they have not received their recent paychecks and that they are broke. The once-powerful newspaper fell on hard times after its explicit support for the short-lived Soviet coup in August angered Russian President Boris Yeltsin, who confiscated most of the paper's assets and slashed its staff by 75 percent. Said Gao: "I borrowed \$2,300 and I'm living on it. It's crazy."

DEMISE OF A POLITICAL DARLING

A campaign to force the resignation of controversial French Prime Minister Edouard Cresson is heating up. French commentators, a Prince now say that Socialist President François Mitterrand has little choice but to resign the unpopular Cresson, who once referred to the Japanese as "little yellow men," have government bookshelves are calling for his resignation, which they say can only help to secure the party's ongoing reputation. Meanwhile, Cresson, 57, has done little to dull her sharp tongue. She has referred to her male critics as "crusades" and said that she "didn't give a damn" about the French stock market. Earlier, she said that over 15 per cent of Englishmen are homosexuals. Commentators frequently mentioned to take over Cresson's job include Jacques Delors, president of the European Community, and Laurent Fabius, often touted as Mitterrand's heir apparent. The influential French newspaper *Le Monde* recently predicted that Mitterrand would drop Cresson, once considered his protégé, by March, 1992. The newspaper added: "The Socialists have the impression of a prime minister under sentence of death. The only question they are asking is when it will be."



Cresson: little to dull her tongue

Mitterrand: center



LOST AND THANKFULLY FOUND

Some employees at the Hazeltine Science Centre in St. John's, Nfld., are rightly calling the incident "The radioactive leak"—although it was no laughing matter. Last month, a controversial petting farm treated with a piece of equipment containing a nuclear compound called Caesium 137 accidentally flushed it down a toilet. For 10 days, hospital authorities seemed for the Pinguin to the building's sewer main. At one point, they even lowered a video camera into the pipes—without success. A gaffer center finally diagnosed the medical equipment just before it entered the city's sewer system. The center's director, Donald Keith, said that the loss of the radioactive compound caused concern because of its radioactive content. Added Keith about the incident: "We're just glad it's over."

Out and about

Condemned author Salman Rushdie is slowly returning to public life. For the past month, he has been quietly



Rushdie: book signings

showing up for unscheduled book signings at London bookstores—even though the Iranian death threat issued after the publication of his 1988 novel, *The Satanic Verses*, is still in force. Said Timothy Robertson, chief executive of Waterhouse's bookstores, which Rushdie has visited: "I feel proud if we can do a bit to name him back to normal life."

A blast from the past

Even though not covered as popular storylines, the TV series in May, the show lives on—in some American department stores. At least, Patrick Hanna, the show's costume supervisor, recently launched a new fashion line—called thirtysomething—the costumes which used to dress his thirtysomething's yuppie characters. Hanna said that the new line includes a 11,500 leather bomber jacket similar to one worn by thirty-something advertising executive Michael Blomstein (played by Kim Cattrall) and the career-woman blouses and skirts of city womanizer Billy Warren (Polly Draper). Hanna said that he is hoping that the new upscale women who, made thirtysomething a fashionable success with them, but now live in a suburban life. He added: "We're just trying to deliver the look of characters that millions of people identified with." Boasting with a generation.

Draper: thirtysomething-style clothes



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ANOTHER VIEW



Stop the debate—and start governing

BY CHARLES GORDON

The polls on the new constitutional package are out and they say what you would expect. Merely they show that the Mulroney government isn't having as easy time of it, although some parts of the package are not so unpopular. Such polls always strengthen the thought, accurate within five percentage points, 19 out of 20 times, that polls are not always necessary.

A question that wasn't asked could have been helpful to Canadians. How serious are you (we all of the constitutional question and talk about something else?

(a) Extremely

(b) Very

(c) Quite a bit

(d) Lots

The answer to that question might give a clue to the serious question. Much like was a new experience for many of us. It was exciting to see the promoters stop at the microphones and give press conferences. It was gripping drama to see the papers flip leaders by the side and have them yell at each other. But it was on too long and had an unhappy ending. What we saw was like the long-awaited sequel to a very popular movie. Somehow, we had ourselves at the theatre, but we quickly realize we want the show to be over so we can get out and do something else.

It is the fatigue factor. That didn't exist to the same extent in the days of Meritt. People were excited and angry. For many, important principles were at stake. They could stay up until all hours for days at a time arguing about these principles. This time it is different. We are too tired to argue. We want it to be over. Perhaps we won't be so picky now.

Not all of us are equally fatigued. Quebec has always been good at stirring up all night. But among many Canadians, the fatigue factor will weaken the federal government's time. In order to get the debate behind us, we will accept some ideas that troubled us in the first time around.

Charles Gordon is a columnist with The Ottawa Citizen.

Some things are more important than the Constitution; changing the Constitution will not change them

What a lot of us really want to think about is what happens next—what happens after the Constitution debate is over. The first political party that turns its attention to that will earn the gratitude of the electorate, with all that entails.

The country has real problems that have not been given the full attention of either federal or provincial governments while the discussion of the constitutional debate was on. The country has real opportunities to exercise, to do real things, particularly in the international sphere. But, preoccupied with the Constitution, we have not been doing much of anything.

It is time to move on, or at least begin a plan for moving on. The people would like that. Many of us suspect, for one thing, that unconstituted leaders—poorly chosen, as equality of opportunity, the erosion of our culture—are more important than the Constitution. That is heretical to say in a time when the spin doctors stress every day to strengthen our daily constitutional, and when politicians take our constitutional questions every 10 hours, but there it is. Some things are more important than the Constitution, changing the Constitution will not change them.

But they have to be changed. International-

ly, we have to first collect, then spend, our peace dividend. Something has to be done about overpopulation, about worldwide pollution, about strengthening the United Nations to make the New World Order something beyond the American. It is embarrassing that we are quibbling about distant society when domestic societies around the world are having difficulty feeding their people.

At home, we see the continuing Americanization of our economy and of our culture, seemingly unopposed (some would say encouraged) by a federal government bent on cutbacks, and too distracted to notice their effect. Factories are closing, industries moving south. Farms are going under because our farmers cannot compete in an unfair international trade environment.

The fishing industry, too, is suffering from unfair competition. Cities are choked with cars and pollution while mass-transit systems go underfunded. Schools and universities are underfunded. Hospitals are closing. We feel what is destroying the government? Senate reform. Yes. And the all-important question of how many of the reformed Senate should have.

The strike issue is a vivid example of what happens when the constitutional card isn't taken over. The strike movement, more important, certainly, but the presence or absence of self-government is not going to produce either the ideas or the money to improve the lives of Canada's native people. For that matter, making Quebec a distinct society is not going to reduce unemployment in Quebec or stop the decline of Montreal.

The political parties should be thinking right now about unemployment in Quebec, poverty on and off the reserves, the underfunding of the cities, traffic in Toronto, overlooking of Newfoundland, portable classrooms, crime in shopping malls, the threat of racial prejudice, the struggles of women. We are not all that far from a federal election. No one wants it to be fought on the Constitution.

We don't have to look back too far in our history to know that some of the legislation during the last 100 years has not been laid out by the Constitution. In fact, some landmark measures, such as the 1906, were enacted in spite of the Constitution. In the present political climate, neither would not be passed. It is a fact to say that it would not even be attempted.

Obviously, there is a challenge for the government here. There is also a challenge for the opposition parties, which have been casting about, rather unsuccessfully, for something to do. In the past couple of years, the federal Liberals and New Democrats have distinguished themselves mainly by being out-of-touch. Now, they have an opportunity to help themselves and their country.

Creating a post-Constitution agenda could be as exciting, as well as politically appealing, as creating a pre-Constitution agenda. To those who see there is no point in thinking about the future of the country because of the reply example. Someone has to make sure that the country is worth holding together.



Jobstson (right) campaigning in Burnaby: a who's who of the Social Credit establishment is named in a civil lawsuit

CANADA

FLASH POINTS

After almost five years of former premier William Vander Zalm's stronger-than-fragile administration, British Columbians have become accustomed to erratic behavior from the Social Credit party's elected officials. Still, when Rita Johnston became party leader in the spring following Vander Zalm's resignation over conflicts of interest, the province's voters—who have backed the party power in 11 of the past 12 elections—may have been hoping for less of the same. But as the campaign for the Oct. 17 provincial election passed the halfway point last week, Johnston and the Socials were lurching from one embarrass-

CONTROVERSY STALKS THE SOCREDS AS THE B.C. CAMPAIGN ENTERS THE FINAL STRETCH

ment to the next. While the New Democratic Party, under leader Michael Menzies, largely avoided mistakes—holding on to its 15-percentage-point lead over the Socials in a survey by a Vancouver-based polling firm published at work's end—due to lingering Johnston scandal posed the central question of the election. Addressing a Social candidate nomination meeting, Canada's first woman premier asked rhetorically: "How can I convince the voters that I will lead a government that will reward the mistakes of the past and uphold the highest standards of conduct?"

It is no issue that Johnston and the Socials were finding increasingly difficult to deal with

since the last election in October, 1986. In Social cabinet ministers have struggled as friends with Vander Zalm, or even allegations of personal wrongdoing. That legacy continued up to the day of Johnston's election call on Sept. 15, when Vander Zalm stepped in as premier out-of-court on criminal charges related to the \$16-million sale last year of Fantasy Gardens World, his horticultural and floral theme park and where he lived in Richmond, south of Vancouver. Since the election call, the party has dropped two candidates from its ticket after allegations of impropriety. A third Social candidate wanted to have rejected an attempt to bribe him to resign. Later, the 56-year-old Johnston drew a round of applause from supporters in the remote northern town of Port St. John when she was elected mayor. "It has been two days without a crisis,"

Unhappy for her, there were more to come. Last week, the premier faced two sell at the centre of a civil lawsuit. It claimed that there was a widespread conspiracy among some of Social Credit's most senior figures to block the development of a new ski resort.

The first controversy erupted just days after Johnston's campaign launch. The Social candidate nominated to replace Vander Zalm in the riding of Richmond East, John Bell, resigned after a report on his background appeared in *The Vancouver Sun*. The newspaper said that he worked on behalf of Toronto commercial artist Ernst Zundel during Zundel's 1985 trial for claiming that the Men Holocaust was a hoax. Zundel was convicted of spreading false information.) But the party's efforts to replace Bell led to more unwanted attention. A nomination meeting last week was accused political newscaster Larry Blusack, a local party, in the Social candidate in Richmond. But another would-be candidate, local businessman Robert Rabin, cited foul.

Rabin had floundered behind Bell in the first nomination vote on Sept. 5. On the day of Bell's nomination, he accused the party officials denied the allegations, but an angry Rabin declared: "The party is employing. It is destroying itself from within."

Two days after the Bell controversy, prosecutors charged Jack Rogers, a former Social cabinet minister and the party's candidate in the northern riding of Bulkley Valley/Strathcona,

with breach of trust and theft over \$1,000 for his handling of local constituency funds in 1983. Johnston swiftly requested that Rogers resign as Social candidate in the riding. Unbowed, the 52-year-old Rogers bluntly refused, saying that, instead, "I would suggest that perhaps Rita Johnston should step down." In response, Social executives withdrew Rogers' party membership and called a new nomination meeting for his riding.

That meeting, held on Oct. 3, proved to be a circus affair. For one thing, it was interrupted when the RCMP cleared the meeting hall over what proved to be a false bomb alarm. After the session resumed, Rogers' campaign manager, Charles Rogers, won the Social nomination. Then, the following evening, Rogers filed nomination papers to run as an independent candidate in the riding. But in an apparent demonstration of support for Rogers, Rogers failed to file for candidacy in the election the following afternoon, leaving the Socials without an official candidate in the riding. Said Rogers: "The nomination meeting that we had last night was illegal. We have a duly nominated, elected and confirmed candidate for Bulkley Valley/Strathcona—Jack Rogers." Now, Rogers is considering legal action against the Social party over the suspension of his membership.

If that were not enough, another Social candidate, 47-year-old physician Robert Glynn Morris, finally elevated the party's embarrassments to the realm of the bizarre. Glynn Morris renounced last week that as an unqualified individual had offered him a bribe to withdraw from the campaign for the riding of West Vancouver/Guildford. Glynn Morris, who once worked as a doctor on the Pacific Princess cruise ship—known as the "Love Boat"—told the *Vancouver Province* that three weeks earlier he had received a phone call from "someone I thought I knew very well." He added that the caller claimed to represent a group of people "prepared to buy me a judicial practice up to a cost of \$125,000 if I would withdraw my candidacy."

The British-born Glynn Morris, who gave up his medical practice to run in the election, said that he had refused the bribe offer. But he declined to identify the caller publicly, other than to say that he was not associated with the Social Credit party. Still, he did disclose the name of the caller: a local physician who said that they would not take any action because it was not immediately clear whether the offer constituted an offence. The RCMP spokesman said that the call took place before the election campaign began and that, in any case, Glynn Morris was not an elected official at the time.

During the brief inquiries between embarrassing allegations, Johnston has focused her campaign attack on the claim that Haccoun and the war would cause economic problems similar to those besetting Bob Rae's New Left Ontario last week, Social Premier Minister John Jensen denied that the party's former Social provincial leader, within five years as "Rae's" boss. Jensen further asserted that the

National Notes

ENDING A BITTER STRIFE

The Public Service Alliance of Canada ended a bitter and sometimes violent general strike after the Conservative government reached back-slash legislation through the House of Commons and the Senate. Union president Daryl Bess predicted reduced productivity as the part of many civil servants and vowed that the union will work to defat at the Tories in the next federal election.

SOFTENING LANGUAGE LAWS

After six years of study, Quebec's French Language Office has recommended some relatively minor changes to the province's laws restricting the use of languages other than French. According to prominent linguists, one of the proposals under consideration would allow Anglophone cultural groups to use the language of their choice to advertise events. As well, warning signs at potential danger sites may be posted in English as well as French.

CANADA'S NEW SPY CHIEF

Prime Minister Brian Mulroney appointed Raymond Pratt, 45, as the new director of the Canadian Security Intelligence Service. The Edmonton-born Pratt, a career federal bureaucrat, has no experience in the intelligence field. He replaced Rod Morden, who was the chief director until his appointment as deputy minister for criminal affairs last month.

HSP ALLEGEDLY

Ontario's new government announced \$500 million in spending cuts and program deferrals in an attempt to keep its 1977-1980 budget deficit forecast for this year from going any higher. Among the money cutters was a two-year salary freeze for nurses and senior civil servants.

STIPPING DOWN

Arch Pallard announced his intention to resign as head of the anti-bilingual Confederation of Regions party in New Brunswick. He was reportedly looking at a top-upping second place showing in the Sept. 23 provincial election. Pallard, who did not win a seat, will be succeeded by an interim leader chosen from among the eight elected COB members and a full leadership convention is held.

LAFFERTY REVISITED

Federal Court Judge Frances McDonald ruled that a federal environmental assessment of Saskatchewan's \$120-million Rafferty-Alameda dam project was fatally flawed. The review had concluded last month that the project could cause web only minor revisions.

Nor's campaign promises to expand socialized day care and improve pay-equity protections for women would cost the average taxpayer, likely \$12.14 per month during the next five years, destroy jobs and create a \$15.3-billion provincial deficit. Picking up on that theme, Johnston added, "It's a cruel hoax when [Harcourt] says to people he will be doing something for them when, in fact, it is clearly impossible," she added. "The truth is, British Columbia cannot afford Mike Harcourt's program or the vice." The Secreds have acknowledged that they, too, will increase spending but they have not specified how the funds would be raised. And while the vice has promised to balance provincial spending and revenue by 1996, the Secreds forecast a \$300-million surplus at the end of the same period.

Harcourt dismisses the Secreds' projections. While campaigning in central British Columbia, Harcourt credited to James' predictions of an NDP government's deficit by asserting, "That just confirms that they are getting more and more desperate, therefore, the distortions are getting larger and larger. It's unbelievable." Later, speaking to supporters in Nelson, Harcourt addressed James' charges more directly. "That's the biggest whopper yet, and they are going to get bigger," he told the gathering. "But I say to you, we are only going to do what you can afford." In fact, Harcourt then acknowledged that his government would raise provincial spending by \$275 million a year—an increase of 1.5 per cent—in order to make up for cuts in federal transfer payments. According to the vice, the money would be raised by eliminating the current government's tax cuts. As well, an NDP government would impose a 7.5-per-cent minimum tax on profitable corporations—which Harcourt claims would produce \$900 million in revenues—and increase taxes on individuals earning more than \$80,000 a year. Declared Harcourt, "The bottom line is, if the funding is not there, we won't spend it. We are going to have a balanced budget."

While the Secreds struggle to shake off their cloak of scandal and flirt with the NDP, two smaller parties are fighting to rise above their status as political footnotes. Liberal Leader Gordon Wilson—whose party has not elected an M.L.A. since 1975, has two announced candidates in 71 of the province's 79 ridings. His election—his strongest likelihood to his party campaign—last week, he turned up the volume—and won a spot in a televised leaders' debate. CBC television stations in the province had invited Johnston and Harcourt to participate in the Oct. 8 event as the only leaders of parties with members in the Legislature.

Calling his right to participate "a fundamental part of democracy," Wilson threatened a

court challenge against his exclusion. Said the Liberal leader, "The rules for inclusion are the same across the country. If you have an annual convention, established membership and you met candidates in more than half of the ridings then statistically you could form the government and you should be part of a debate." The

BETWEEN THE FREQUENT EMBARRASMENTS, THE SECREDS WAGE WAR ON THE NDP'S ECONOMIC AGENDA

stations refused and Wilson was allowed to take part. But the leaders were up against strong competition for viewers that night—their debate was scheduled at the same time as rival CBC coverage of the Toronto Blue Jays' first game in their American League Championship Series against the Milwaukee Braves.



Harcourt: "They are getting more desperate, the distortions are getting larger"

The CBC was an more certain ground in declining to make a similar invitation to Peter Macdonald, leader of the memberless British Columbia Progressive Conservative party. Up to last week, the B.C. Tories, who attracted less than one per cent of the popular vote in the last election, were running candidates in five ridings. But the number dropped to four when the 54-year-old Macdonald, who moved to Canada when he was 16, had to withdraw his own candidacy in Burnaby-Wilington after he discovered that he had never become a Canadian citizen.

But at week's end, yet another quibbling turn

of events threatened to envelope the Secreds in a positive avalanche of new embarrassments. On Oct. 8, lawyers for Powder Mountain Resorts Ltd. filed a 22-page claim in the B.C. Supreme Court seeking unspecified damages from a list of defendants that read like a who's who of the Social Credit establishment. Among those named were Johnston, Vander Zalm, former Social cabinet minister and runner-up to Johnston for the party leadership Grace McCarthy, Attorney General Powell Fraser, former economist minister John Reynolds, former foreign minister David Parker, deputy attorney general Robert Roberts and three other senior bureaucrats.

In the claim, lawyers for the West Vancouver-based development company stated that the defendants and the Social government had illegally delayed the company's attempts to develop a ski resort 25 km south of the world-famous Whistler Mountain since February, 1989. They also asserted that the company had won the same development rights to the project through a public proposal called won by the province. The defendants stand accused of civil conspiracy, abuse of public office and

misfeudal interference with Powder Mountain Resorts' economic interests.

As the campaign progressed, Johnston's rhetorical question looked increasingly like one that does not have an answer. At the same time, the opinion poll that placed the Secreds 15 percentage points behind the NDP also underscored the central importance of standards of conduct to B.C. voters. Asked which issues would affect their voting decision, respondents in the survey ranked integrity in politics as their top priority.

HAL QUINN in Vancouver

BACARDI STANDS OUT IN THE DARK.

SAVOUR THE EXCEPTIONALLY SMOOTH TASTE OF THE CARIBBEAN.

BACARDI DARK RUM.



Legere being led into court during his months in 1989, three women and one man met gruesome deaths

Terror in the Miramichi

Postscript to a nightmare

An unannounced guest prevailed in the courtroom in Berton, N.B., a tiny community 25 km northwest of Fredericton, as a phalanx of RCMP officers cleared the feet of an accused violent murderer to the floor in the prosecutor's dock. But within minutes, the dark-haired, bespectacled prisoner, Allan Legere, resumed the string of outbursts that have punctuated his trial. His pale face finally relaxed only last week, New Brunswick Court of Queen's Bench Judge David Dickson ordered Legere removed—once then falling toward the shocked commentary. As guards led him away, Legere, 43, shot back a final defiant snarl: "Up yours, judge." The surreal atmosphere prevailed outside the courtroom as well. Three, 55-year-old Caroline Norwood, Legere's ex-fiance, stood peering past steel-and-ink drappings away from the accused. "These are from his Dorchester prison," she said, referring to the federal prison in Quebec City, N.B., where Legere served time for an earlier murder conviction.

It was May 25 in Legere's trial for the brutal 1984 murders of four people in the Miramichi River area of New Brunswick—killings that

caused panic in the region. The frequently feature film hit's lyrics and fascinated the dozens of journalists and spectators who have squeezed into the tiny courtroom each day since proceedings began on Aug. 26. They watch and listen as the prosecution attempts to convince the men and women of the jury that Legere tortured and mutilated his victims before beating them so severely that several of them clanked to death on the river's own soil. Legere has pleaded not guilty to all the killings. With the prosecution alone expected to call more than 240 witnesses, the trial could run until mid-November. But last week, prosecutors began laying the groundwork for the most critical aspect of their case: trying to prove that Legere left his genetic fingerprints at the scenes of the grisly murders.

Whenever the jury decides, Legere's reputation among the residents of his native Miramichi Valley is already the subject of dread. Legere, a former tavern bouncer who grew up in the area, is renowned for violence and a long history of criminal record that makes him the object of wary respect among the region's rural woodcutters and village shopkeepers. Then, in January, 1987, he was convicted

of murder. He attacked a six-minute after a jury found that he and two accomplices, ordered, ordered and best to death in a slayingshipper named John Chasle, at the time in the house of 18th Street Bridge.

The story of that gruesome crime was revived in May, 1989, when Legere escaped from the maximum-security prison in Moncton, N.B. Shuttled in handcuffs and a body chain, Legere had been driven from the prison to a Montreal hospital for treatment of an ear infection. There, he used a makeshift key that he had fabricated in his cell to free himself from his shackles. Working a television antenna, which he had hidden in his room, as a weapon, he rushed past his startled guards and escaped.

The murders began three weeks later. On May 28, firefighters answering an alarm in Chatham, N.B., 40 km northwest of Moncton, discovered the mutilated body of 75-year-old Anne Plam in the smoldering ruins of her mobile home. Then, on Oct. 14, volunteers fighting a blaze in a two-story frame house in nearby Newcastle found the bodies of Donna and Linda Daugherty, sisters aged 45 and 41, in an upstairs bedroom; both women had been sexually assaulted and beaten to death before their home was set on fire. Finally, on Nov. 16, RCMP officers discovered the body of Don James Smith, 65, who had been beaten to death in his rectory in Chatham Road, directly across the Miramichi River from Newcastle. The Roman Catholic priest had 13 broken ribs, as well as stab wounds and head injuries.

The murders spread terror throughout the Miramichi area. In Newcastle, people double-locked their doors, bought guard dogs and burglar alarms and slept with their lights blazing and guns and knives beside their beds. Three law deputies in the police, who had launched one of the largest manhunt in Canadian history, warned policemen to capture the murderer. Finally, on Nov. 24, the seven-month chase ended when the police arrested Legere—who had been living in the area's dense woods—as he made a dash in a black transport truck towards the airport in Chatham that he reached the airport, Legere told one witness, he intended to hack a propeller-driven airplane to fly to Iran.

Pursuing his arrest, Legere went to Moncton, confined to isolation in a seven-foot-by-10-foot steel-plated cell. From there he regularly given letters to New Brunswick newspapers in which he claims that the publicity surrounding his case makes it impossible for him to get a fair trial. Legere's notoriety acquired a new dimension last October when Caroline Norwood, the former editor of the *Daily, N.B.*, *Gazette* who first met him during a court appearance last year, announced that she was leaving her husband to marry the murderer suspect, even though he was serving a life sentence. In February, Norwood reassured that the newspaper had ended.

Now, Legere's six-week trial has put him firmly back in the media spotlight. Taking a chronological approach to the case, prosecutors have attempted to reconstruct events at each of the three murder scenes in an effort to prove that all of them were the work of the same criminal. Jury members have viewed photographs and heard graphic descriptions of the victims' mutilated bodies, two of them had been tortured with knives while all four were beaten so severely that their bones and jaws shattered. Declared an "extreme" by Judge, a New Brunswick neighbor of the Daugherty sisters, "I know both of them girls real well. But

when they brought them before me, I couldn't recognize them." The novel, popular testimony was given by New Plam, age 63, who escaped with barely 10 per cent of her body on the same night that her sister-in-law Anne was murdered in their Chatham house. Her voice cracking with emotion, the plump grandmother told the court how her shocked assistant repeatedly opened and closed her suit kept her tied to her bed for several hours while he "raved the house looking for money. She recalled that the attacker said "the bad guy will be blamed for this" while ripping her. After he'd a fire at the foot of her bed, Plam said, "he looked me into bed like a little child and told me I was going to die."

In building their case, the team of three prosecutors produced a number of witnesses who saw a man fitting Legere's general description in the Chatham area after Anne Plam's murder. Indeed, one witness, Joseph Lewis, recounted that he and his wife saw a man on a walk through Chatham a few nights after Plam's murder in possession of a man, they saw lurking in a backyard. The next day, near the site of the chase, police retrieved spectacles that were from a key part of the Crown's evidence against Legere. Options testified during the trial that they had prepared the glasses for Legere two years earlier.

Against the odds of prosecution testimony, Legere's lawyer has attempted to argue that his client is the victim of mistaken identity. But his cross-examination of Crown witnesses has repeatedly been interrupted by Legere's own erratic behavior. The hazy, blue-eyed prisoner—who wears his shoulder-length dark brown hair either loose or in a ponytail—frequently breaks into proceedings with ranting comments and abuse directed at Judge Dickson. On one occasion, Legere told Dickson, "You're just a prejudiced old fart anyway. You should have been of the bench 10 years ago."

Last week, the trial took two more bizarre turns. First, Dickson dismissed one of the male jurors, saying that he had flunked through police surveillance that the juror's girlfriend had been associating with a known supporter of Legere's innocence. Then, Dickson ordered Legere out of his court indefinitely—leaving him to watch proceedings over closed-circuit TV in a cell.

The same day, prosecutors began to introduce the evidence that is at the heart of the case against Legere laid out at the trial's start. Prosecutors will attempt to prove that DNA—the genetic code found in cells that distinguishes each individual's characteristics—extracted from semen found in Norwood and the Daugherty sisters' blood Legere is the source of their murders. DNA typing has been used frequently in courts in the United States and Britain. "Scientifically, there is no question about the reliability of genetic testing," says John Wray, a molecular geneticist at McMaster University in Hamilton, who will appear as an expert witness for the Crown. But the technique has been tested in only a handful of Canadian trials, and experts remain uncertain about how a jury will interpret the neighborhood evidence.

With that case still unsettled—and Legere's guilt and to be established—the only certainty in the tiny court room in Berton is the ongoing horror of the events that gripped the Miramichi for six terrifying months in 1984.

JAMES McBRINT in Halifax with
BOB ALLEN in Berton



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184

CANADA



Charlottetown's Province House; Dobbo (below) facing "just hard slugging"

Going to the roots

Ottawa takes its reforms to the people

Canada's search for renewal returns to the nation's birthplace this week when a parliamentary committee examining the federal government's latest proposals for constitutional reform travels to Charlottetown. It is a symbolically charged choice for the start of the country's public consultations. In 1864, an all-male group of 23 white middle- and upper-class politicians from the three Maritime provinces, Ontario and Quebec met in the Prince Edward Island capital to discuss a three-nation union of Britain's North American colonies. Canada has changed dramatically in the intervening 127 years.

This week, the 36 politicians involved in the search for constitutional renewal have much more diverse origins than their historical predecessors. The issues they will discuss are far more complex. And in addition to exchanging their own views, this group of parliamentarians is determined to listen attentively to the opinions of a wider public. South Coastastrian Affairs Minister Joe Clark in an interview with Maclean's: "I am urging the committee to get away from traditional ways. I hope that will make Canadians at ease in coming into the discussion."

That clarity was the government's strategy for mobilizing support for its proposals to rewrite Canada's Constitution. In part, Ottawa's goal is to move the debate away from the

traditional scenes of dissent—notably those in Quebec. In that province, many leading commentators have already criticized Ottawa's plan as disastrous to Quebec's economic aspirations and generally unsatisfactory. Declared Parti Québécois leader Jacques Parson: "The proposals to revise federalism are just as often framed in the minds of Quebecers [and] as the heirs of just about all Quebec constitutionalism." Henry leaders, too, underscored their disassociation with the federal coalition, and they will boycott the committee's hearings for a month as an attempt to gain concessions. These reactions, however, underline the critical importance that Clark and the federal Conservatives now attach to their attempt to break beyond such entrenched opposition in other Canadians, whose minds may not yet be made up.



That attempt was already well under way in the first week after the government unveiled its proposals on Sept. 24. On television, stark black-and-white advertisements bluntly warned viewers that their country was at stake and encouraged them to participate in the discussion about its future by calling a toll-free telephone number. Those who did were offered a package of documents more than 100 pages thick that explain the new proposals. They were also told that their comments on the proposals would be

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CANADA

followed by the all-party parliamentary committee.

At the same time, the conservative itself led by Tory MP Dorothy Dobson of Manitoba and Quebec Tory Senator Claude Gauthier, were lively exposing a cross-Canada tour. Listening to the public, however, was only part of the committee's objective. For its Conservative members, at least, there was a less well-advertised element to the mandate: to explain the government's position and to elicit public support for it. And Dublin, for one, was no doubt about the difficulties of either task. "It is going to be just tired listening," she predicted. She added that her principal concern was to find effective ways of conveying the often confused considerations reflected in the package "to the average person who does not have the time to read lengthy times about the Confederation—or the context to understand it."

In order to reach as many Canadians as possible after its opening session in Charlottetown, the committee will break into smaller groups, holding as many consultations as its timetable and budget allow. In each province or territory, the parliamentarians will first pay a ceremonial visit to the legislatures. The committee also plans to hold town-hall meetings and more local events to join its subsequent ones. Those tactics were reminiscent of the Governor General's Palace—the task force chaired by former editor and broadcaster Keith Spicer that presented a report earlier this year on Canadians' opinions on changing the Constitution. Dobson acknowledged the sketchy nature of the new committee's initial planning, but she claimed that it "will get more progressively organized as we go across the country." Still, with its report due in Parliament by Feb. 28, the time for refinement is sharply limited.

In fact, members of the committee themselves will face a double set of challenges. The first revolves around the deeply divided and fractious nature of Canadian public opinion. The report of the Spicer forum left little room for doubt that many Canadians are deeply skeptical—to the point of anger—of the motives of their political leaders. At the same time, opinion polls taken in Quebec following the release of the proposals revealed no discernible consensus in that critical province about whether the package represented a basis for national reconciliation—or the last grasp of Canadian federalism.

Even if the committee manages to bring consensus out of diverse opinions from east coast to the other, the parliamentarians will then have to reconcile the public's view with their own—and their parties—visions of Canada. Sen. Clark "I told the committee members that what was important was not just that they achieve a consensus, but that it is one that the public supports." Clearly, it was a task in need of any assistance that the committee could muster—including the symbolism of its cradle-of-Confederation landing pad.

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mazda
IT JUST FEELS RIGHT

ISLAND OF FEAR

The grief-stricken politician with the distinctive mustache, the drooping left eyelid and the fiery rhetoric is a folk hero to many Haitians at home and abroad. And the military coup last week that overthrew René Jean-Bertrand Aristide, Haiti's first democratically elected president, sent millions of Haitians into a collective state of shock. Many say that they remember Aristide, who spent two years at the Université de Québec in Montreal earning a master's degree in theology in 1985. President Mity, a longtime friend who is now a sociology professor at the university, described the former Catholic priest as "brilliant" and a gifted preacher who "could raise people's hopes" in his desperately poor Caribbean island nation. But the coup that left scores of Haitians dead may have dashed those hopes.

"Our community is broken," said Aly Maurice André, a broadcaster at Montreal's Haitian Radio Centre Ville. "No one knows what is happening to their families." Rose-Thérèse Magloire, who joined hundreds of terrified, flag-waving protesters near the Haitian community center in north Montreal, added: "Aristide was our dream come true. If he is not allowed back in Haiti, the country is finished."

The coup led to swift international condemnation, as well. Canada, France, the United States and the European Community suspended direct government aid to Haiti. Prime Minister Brian Mulroney called Aristide's overthrow a "bloody disgrace." And General Affairs Minister Bertram McDevall, entering the assembly hall of the Organization of American States in Washington on Oct. 5, said that "force is always the last, ultimate step." Two days later, he said eight other OAS representatives face the Haitian capital, Port-au-Prince, to confront the three-man military junta.

The Canadian press fevered 700 protesters down the runway at Andrews Air Force Base near Washington and headed out over the uncharted waters of high-levels international negotiations. The 36-member OAS has been a divided and largely powerless U.S.-dominated organization since its inception in 1949. But now, and in answer to McDevall's pleas, it "has begun active action," said Argentine Foreign Minister Gallo di Tella, warning that if

CANADA AND OTHER NATIONS USE SANCTIONS TO RESTORE HAITI'S OVERTHROWN PRESIDENT

the coup leaders fail to restore Haiti's legitimate government, they "will face complete isolation or military intervention."

After a three-hour flight, the plane descended towards the sprawling city of Port-au-Prince. In the distance, the white National Palace, where rebel soldiers seized Aristide on the morning of Sept. 30, glared in the afternoon sun. Shortly after the delegation landed at the city's newly deserted airport, 10 Toyota pickup trucks filled with green-helmeted soldiers carrying U.S. sub-machine guns surrounded it in a half-circle on the tarmac. The coup leader, Brig-Gen. Raoul Cédras, stepped out and, flanked by seven high-ranking officers, marched inside up the black asphalt stairs to a spartan second-story conference room. There, the six delegations delivered a blunt message: restore Aristide or face harsh economic sanctions.

The OAS may become named an extended negotiation. After their meeting, the delegates flew to Kingston, Jamaica, for a night's rest. And as they prepared to board the flight back to Port-au-Prince for a second round of talks last Saturday, a clearly agitated di Tella said: "We have just begun our discussions—and they will not be short. The complexity of the Haitian situation is very great." But before the second meeting began, Cédras told reporters that Haiti's political situation could be solved through negotiations.

Some Haitians last week openly criticized Aristide, accusing him of fomenting civil violence during his rule. One magazine editor,

who requested anonymity, said that he had been afraid to speak against the president—not for fear of police retaliation, but because "the people will put a burning fire around my neck." Still, support for Aristide, a champion of the poor who swept last December's presidential elections with nearly 70 per cent of the vote, was evident in Port-au-Prince. Public transportation was at a standstill last Saturday, and most shops remained closed, despite appeals from coup leaders for business to return to work. Burned-out cars and debris still cluttered intersections when Aristide supporters laid smoldering barricades and "Démocratie" and the president's name were scrawled on buildings.

Aristide, who fled from Haiti to Caracas almost a week after the coup, flew on to Washington last week to address the OAS. The 39-year-old Aristide told the assembly that he had heard rumors of a military on Sept. 28. And in the morning of Sept. 30, rebels attacked the National Palace. Aristide said that Cédras, whom he had appointed provisional army commander just three months earlier, controlled two times and declared, "Now, I am the president!" The rebels debated whether to shoot Aristide. Finally, he recalled, they decided not to seek international condemnation and allowed him to flee. According to independent radio stations in Port-au-Prince, at least 250 people died during the coup in soldiers' attacks on crowds of Aristide supporters. Last week, Western journalists viewed about 100 bullet-riddled bodies of men, women and children in a single morgue in Port-au-Prince.

Haiti's traditional power brokers have been a 7,000-member army and the Toussaint Louverture, an even larger paramilitary force that terrorized the country under the 29-year rule of the Duvalier family. After Jean-Claude Duvalier fled to France in 1986, a succession of military-backed governments governed the country. Aristide had been an outspoken opponent of the Duvaliers during their rule. And he survived three assassination attempts, including one in December, just days before the



Protesting against the coup in Montreal: "Aristide was our dream come true!"

country's presidential elections were held.

After being sworn in as president on Feb. 7, Aristide dismissed several senior officers and, later, appointed Cédras commander-in-chief in an attempt to control the military's influence. "Taming the army," said a Western diplomat who requested anonymity, "would be an essential step on the road to democracy in Haiti—but

we have just seen what happens if an elected leader tries." After just eight months of democracy, armed forces again reigned in the beleaguered nation.

MARY MORRIS and RUDY SZKACZENSKI in Port-au-Prince, AMY McLAUGHLIN in Montreal and GLEN ALLEN in Ottawa

World Notes

TIGHTENING THE NOOSE

The Yugoslav navy overpowered a blockade on Croatia's seven main ports, and dozens of people were killed as a Bosnian army withdrew across the rebel republic. The federal armed forces pounded Deljevo from its land and sea, cutting the Atlantic coast off from the outside world. Diplomats said that hopes were fading for a political solution to the crisis, which began when Croatia declared independence from Yugoslavia on June 25 and as Serbs as majority rebelled.

MARRIED CELEBRATIONS

It took attacks by right-wing groups over-drawn Germany's first anniversary as a reunited country on Oct. 3. New Nazis and other extremists threw fireworks at refugee centres and burnt up synagogues during two weeks of violence. In an emergency address, President Richard von Weizsäcker urged his countrymen to respect Germany's free public foreign workers and asylum-seekers.

BANNING A PILL

Britain and Poland banned Halion, one of the world's most widely prescribed sleeping pills, because of a higher than normal frequency of psychiatric side effects. In Ottawa, federal health officials said that they would review the safety of the medication, which has been available in Canada since 1978. In Paris, Ottawa reversed Halion's U.S. manufacturer, Michigan-based Upjohn Co., to warn doctors of potential memory loss and withdrawal side effects.

ALASKA SPILL SETTLEMENT

It is assumed that a new settlement over lawsuits resulting from the 11-oil-spill-gallon at spill in Alaska's Prince William Sound in 1989. Exxon Corp. agreed to pay \$1 billion to settle civil charges and another \$200 million to pay a criminal fine and retribution. The deal hinges on the approval of a plea bargain by the U.S. district court in Anchorage, under which Exxon and a subsidiary will plead guilty to four criminal charges.

FLIGHTS OVER IRAG

Following alleged threats of renewed force against Iraq, the Baghdad government allowed foreigners to ferry 21 UN inspectors around the country in search of Soviet missile sites. The inspectors plan to do 28 scheduled flights inside Iraq and to look for hidden launch sites near Iraq's border with Syria. The Security Council resolutions called for the destruction of Iraq's nuclear, chemical and biological weapons.

THE UNITED STATES

Chasing a dream

Kerrey and Clinton join the presidential race

One is a boyishly handsome midwesterner, a descendent was here who lost part of his right leg in Vietnam, was elected governor and then senator, and once dated a movie star. The other is a southerner from humble origins who became a Rhodes Scholar and later a five-term governor—and who endured rumors of extramarital affairs. Nebraska Senator Robert (Bobby) Kerrey, 48, and Arkansas Gov. William (Bill) Clinton, 45, are both young-looking, charismatic Democrats whose political identities were forged in the tumultuous 1960s. And last week, as both men declared their candidacies for the 1992 Democratic presidential nomination, they joined three other major contenders for the uphill fight to oust incumbent President George Bush. Kerrey and Clinton, and Democratic pollster Geoffrey Gery, are "skilled politicians who have something attractive to bring to the voters." But both, he added, "are untested quantities on the national stage."

The new candidates reignited efforts at political jockeying, but Kerrey is regarded as a liberator. Clinton as a moderate. Like the latter declared Democratic top-finisher Massachusetts senator Paul Tsongas, Virginia Gov. Douglas Wilder and Iowa Senator Thomas Harkin, they are casting Bush as too strong in foreign policy and in casting themselves as the rebalancers of the domestic American Dream. Their foreign issues are health care, education and especially the economy-driven economy.

"The only real vulnerability the President has is in the economy," said Republican strategist Charles Black. "A smart Democrat with a good message on the economy could make it a competitive race."

Kerrey, a divorced father of two who has had a successful real-estate business with Hollywood actress Debra Winger since 1985, also brings star quality to the presidential campaign. Last week, against a backdrop of the

state capital in Lincoln, he presented his cheering supporters that he would "lead America's business, moderate voyage of presidential progress." To the pulsating beat of Bruce Springsteen's anthem *Road to Nowhere*, Kerrey's speech was reminiscent of President John F. Kennedy's 1960 campaign call to "get the country moving again." And the liberal populist deliv-



Kerrey with children Lindsey (left) and Benjamin star quality

ered a withering attack on the past 11 years of Republican government, accusing successive administrations of hypocrisy on such issues as spending, taxes and civil rights.

A midwesterner who made his fortune from a restaurant chain called Grandmother's Slobet, Kerrey is perhaps best known as a war hero. The longer navy SEAL lieutenant was wounded by a grenade during a daring raid against the

Vietcong in 1969. With that, he won the Congressional Medal of Honor, and it has helped to shield Kerrey, who has an artificial limb, from Republican criticism of his stand against the Persian Gulf War. Some Democrats say that the long-term senator may be the dark horse of the 1992 election. Even Republicans acknowledge that Kerrey could be a formidable force in the Democratic ticket—especially as a counter to Vice-President Dan Quayle, who joined the Indiana National Guard during the Vietnam era. And one Republican strategist, who expressed sympathy "if he positions himself for vice-president, as a neutral-of-house winner who lost a leg in Vietnam, against Dan Quayle in the National Guard, that is a major concern."

The more moderate Clinton presents a different kind of challenge. In a rousing speech last week outside the Old State House in Little

Rock, the governor appealed to conservatives with plans to purge the welfare system of freeloaders and to put fathers who skip child-support payments. But at the same time, Clinton embraced liberal rules by criticizing Bush's opposition to new civil-rights legislation and by proposing a national health-care plan. Flanked by his wife, Hillary, and daughter Chelsea, the governor clearly tried to convey the impression of a caring family man to counter persistent rumors about infidelities. He also appealed to America's sense of national pride. "The country is headed in the wrong direction. Just dipping behind, losing our way, until we get out of Washington a status quo panty," declared Clinton. "Together, we can make America great again."

Born to a poor family in Hope, Ark., Clinton was his scholarship to Oxford and later graduated with a law degree from Yale University. He launched a successful political career in 1978 when, at 32, he became the country's youngest sitting governor. Clinton suffers from strong allergies that occasionally turn his voice raspy. But his message of reform and renewal is clear. Said pollster

Gery: "Of all the Democratic candidates, Clinton may be the person who best articulates the real, substantive alternative to George Bush." After many months of Democratic indecision, the growing field of contenders guarantees that American voters will have to choose the almost impossible President.

HILARY MACKENZIE in Washington

WORLD



SS-21 missiles on parade in Moscow: speeding loss on gas and more on better

THE SOVIET UNION

Disarming diplomacy

Gorbachev matches Bush's nuclear arms cuts

At first, President George Bush's dramatic announcement of major unilateral cuts in nuclear weapons seemed to have backfired politically. Instead of meeting long-standing congressional criticism of America's huge defense program, the move prompted a parade of enthusiastic Democrats to proclaim that even greater reductions in military spending could safely be made. But the President likely had another objective—encouraging the Soviet Union to speed loss on gas and more on better. And at week's end, Bush's second gamble paid off. President Mikhail Gorbachev announced that the Soviet Union would match the U.S. move by undertaking sweeping cuts in air- and land-based tactical nuclear weapons. Said Gorbachev, in a statement issued by that news agency: "On a reciprocal basis, the Soviet Union and the U.S.A. are undertaking radical measures leading to the elimination of tactical nuclear weapons."

Gorbachev's declaration, following a meeting with a U.S. delegation that had flown to Moscow to explain Bush's plan, was unexpected. Only four days previously, Soviet Foreign

Minister Boris Pankov had said that the Kremlin's response would be made at meetings between U.S. and Soviet officials this week in Washington. But the timing of Gorbachev's action was not the only surprise. In a statement prepared for broadcast later in the day, he also announced a one-year moratorium on nuclear testing and a cut of 700,000 members of the army. At the same time, "I said that Moscow would also sharply reduce its strategic nuclear arsenal, exceeding by 1,000 warheads the targets set out in the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START) reached with the United States in July."

Soon after Bush's Sept. 27 announcement that the United States would reduce nearly 3,000 short-range land- and sea-based nuclear weapons, prominent Democrats, including House Speaker Thomas Foley and Senate armed services committee chairman Sam Nunn, said that the action would likely encourage Congress to cut spending on programs that Bush wants to keep. These include the purchase of B-2 bombers, at a cost of \$979 million each, and continued work on the space-

based antiballistic missile system known as Star Wars. Foley even said that Congress and the White House should negotiate last year's budget agreement and shift the defense savings to domestic programs. Said a Senate defense aide, who asked to remain anonymous: "People were saying the Soviet threat was unraveling, and the President has sort of confirmed this. I think everything is going to accelerate."

The push for broader nuclear arms cuts, by both Bush and Congress, seemed even more probable in the wake of Gorbachev's response. Spurgeon Kennedy Jr., director of the private, Washington-based Arms Control Association, said that congressional reaction showed that Bush "has started a process that will lead to something different from his initial proposals—I can't imagine that he didn't realize that would happen." The presidential initiative, Kennedy added, "underwrites that nuclear weapons aren't useful war fighting instruments."

As a result of Gorbachev's inclusion of a moratorium on nuclear testing, the most immediate challenge for the Bush administration, which opposes a unit ban, was passed out by Congress but by the Soviet Union. Moscow has long provided a total ban on testing as one way of ensuring that it does not fall under behind the United States. But now, with the Soviet economy in ruins, it can neither afford new weapons programs nor test the results, and it finds itself with as aged nuclear arsenal that U.S. technology is making increasingly obsolete.

At the same time, the shortening gap by Soviet leaders last August and the subsequent independence drive by the restless republics have led Western defense analysts to

wary openly about the security surrounding a still-formidable nuclear arsenal. Last week, François Hénault, director of the widely respected, London-based International Institute of Strategic Studies, said that the West should be seriously concerned about the controls over the Soviet's approximately 50,000 tactical nuclear weapons. In releasing the institute's annual report on military strength around the world, Hénault cited two main hopes that the warheads themselves were still in safe custody, and that none would wind up in other countries through sale, theft or misplacement.

Hénault said that the West should also worry about the fate of thousands of highly trained Soviet scientists and technicians. Fearing that there is no longer any demand for their expertise at home, they might one day decide to sell their skills elsewhere. Said Hénault: "There may be a temptation for them to become white-collar or blue-collar mercenaries in Third World states."

Western anxiety about controls on the tactical nuclear weapons scattered across the Soviet Union were heightened early last year when militant nationalists seized a Soviet army base near the Amur basin capital of Blak. They reportedly penetrated the first line of security defenses around a nuclear-weapon



Missilemen launch facility in Nebraska: the gamble paid off

storage facility, before troops moved in and routed them. Despite blood demands of any policy change, that unsuccessful attack evidently unseated Soviet defense officials. They pulled tactical nuclear weapons out of the volatile Transcaucasian region, which includes

Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia. Those same officials say precisely that there are no tactical nuclear weapons in Moldova or in the now independent Baltic states of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, where 300,000 Soviet troops are still garrisoned.

Meanwhile, Moscow's formal reaction to Bush's announcement was clearly influenced by the burden of military spending. According to some Western estimates, it exceeds as much as 25 per cent of the country's gross domestic product. Gorbachev has tried ineffectively to redirect funds from defense to the production of consumer goods. Meanwhile, Russian President Boris Yeltsin last week continued to advocate an end to all nuclear tests and the eventual elimination of nuclear weapons altogether.

Many of the republics have demanded a voice in what happens to Soviet nuclear stockpiles, and they will have representatives at talks with U.S. officials in Moscow this week. After the August coup, the Kazakhstan government took over and permanently closed the main Soviet nuclear testing site at Semipalatinsk. Kazakhstan's parliament recently declared the republic a nuclear-free zone, but President Nursultan Nazarbayev last month said that the republic should keep the nuclear weapons deployed on its soil. An offer by Yeltsin that Russia take control of all Soviet nuclear weapons has clearly alarmed the other republics. Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk has insisted on the need for central control over nuclear weapons, and he told the United Nations last week that he wanted all of them withdrawn from his republic's territory.

Even the turbulent economy, millions of Soviets continue to struggle to come to terms with a new era. Facing food shortages, a harsh winter and enormous political uncertainty, they still express mixed feelings about the decline of their legendary military prowess. The reformist newspaper *Komsomolskiy Pravda* reflected last month that the country's superpower status had been "so comforting at grim moments." Added the newspaper: "Nuclear parity explained shortages of the most vital things, and our hearts were filled with pride—despite our food shortages, we were making rockets. Of course, it is satisfying to part with the idea that we live in the biggest and strongest country." But like the Soviet Union, and for the United States as well, the major task in the aftermath of the Cold War is to find a new and safer basis for national pride.

RAE CORRELLI with **HELENN LOWMYER** in Washington, **MALCOLM GRAY** in Moscow, **ANDREW PHILLIPS** in London and **correspondents' reports**

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BRITAIN

The fight for the centre

The Labour Party sheds its leftist image

Traditionally, the British Labour Party's annual conference ring with left-wing rhetoric and radical policies. But last week, when Labourites gathered at the stately seaside resort of Brighton for their last full-scale meeting before a general election expected in the spring, the atmosphere was noticeably subdued. Dedicated delegates dutifully adopted a series of moderate policies, and the once powerful left-wingers were barely evident. One leftist MP, Tony Banks, even claimed that party officials had advised him to stop addressing fellow members as "comrade."

Said a leading British "The approved greeting is 'yellow shareholders.'"

But in fact, the changes in Britain's official opposition are much more than cosmetic.

For several years, opposition leader Neil Kinnock has been fighting to strip Labour of the radical socialist policies that it adopted in the early 1980s. In the process, he has moved the party back into the mainstream of European

social democracy. Still, Kinnock, 49, faces an uphill struggle to defeat the ruling Conservatives in an election that has to be held by July 3. On the surface, Labour should be able to take power with relative ease: the Tories have held office for 12 years and are growing over a deep recession. But in fact, the two parties are almost tied at the polls, and British bookmakers rank the Conservatives, who are holding their own conference this week, as 3-to-2 favorites to win again.

Labour's difficulties result partly from the fact that Kinnock's efforts were designed to defeat the Tories' longtime leader, Margaret Thatcher. She had moved the Conservatives so far to the right that Labour strategists argued that they could occupy the centre of British politics. But last November, the Tories shifted many of Labour's goals when they forced Thatcher to resign and replaced her with John Major. With a quieter, more moderate leader, the Conservatives moved decisively to disarm

Thatcherism, creating a more difficult target for Kinnock. "I feel a bit sorry for Neil," Banks told a crowded meeting of Labour left-wingers in Brighton. "He spent years shifting all our policies to the centre on the basis that Thatcher would be there, and now she isn't."

Kinnock's new Labour Party is in the mould of Canada's New Democrats or Germany's centre Social Democratic Party. It has abandoned earlier promises to nationalize companies produced under Thatcher, reversed its previous opposition to British membership in the European Community, accepted most of Thatcher's legislation restricting trade unions and dropped a pledge for unilateral elimination of nuclear weapons. Instead, Labour now positions itself as the party of good economic management, leading the Conservatives by plunging Britain into its second recession in a decade.

But Labour has also vowed to spend more on public services—especially the National Health Service—and to raise the additional money by increasing income tax rates to 50 per cent from 46 per cent for people earning more than about \$66,000 a year. Those relatively cautious changes drew scores from Labour's increasingly isolated left-wingers. The best known of them, Anthony (Tony) Benn, claimed last week that under Kinnock the party has allowed the political debate to drift into what he called "an argument about who will manage Great Britain Ltd."

Conservative leaders attack Kinnock, who



Kinnock with his wife, Gloria; leading his own party in popularity

was arguably a product of the party's left, for supposedly abandoning his socialist principles. But his changes have been watched by the Tories' own opponents over the past year. Under Major, they cited some of Thatcher's most unpopular policies, including a local govern-

ment charge known as the poll tax that provoked protest riots last year. And to many Britons, the new prime minister's low-key style proved to be a refreshing change from Thatcher's hard-edged, hectoring approach. He also cut an unexpectedly confident figure on

the world stage, deftly handling Britain's complex relations with its European partners and lecturing China's leaders over human rights. As a result, Major runs ahead of his own party in popularity, while Kinnock consistently trails him. After eight years as opposition leader, a British record, Kinnock faces the additional problem of appearing stale, a tired survivor of past battles rather than a symbol of the future.

Analysts predicted that the Tories, at their conference, will try to set the agenda for the election campaign. In fact, an unofficial campaign has been under way for several weeks, complete with policy announcements and TV commercials. But after Major ruled the roost in November, most analysts set May or June as the likeliest time for an election. Major's apparent hope is that the British economy will perk up by next spring, letting the Tories ride a surge of economic optimism to a fourth term in office, a record unequalled in this century.

The Conservatives were likely to claim at their conference that the worst of the recession is over. And although the confidence in the party's first senior Thatcher left office, there were no plans for a tribute to her or an official appearance by her. For the moment, at least, her party's new leaders clearly regard Thatcher—despite her new honorary title, the Countess of Pechiley—as a liability rather than an asset.

ANDREW PHILLIPS in Brighton



*Dad taught me a lot...
but some things he
let me discover for
myself.*



A GLOBAL VISION

CANADA'S TV PRODUCERS ARE TEAMING UP WITH FIRMS IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE

Surrounded by more than a dozen film technicians, French actress Patricia Carrière flashes a smile as she explains why she is working in Toronto. Two years ago, the 37-year-old actress, who was born in France, came to Toronto on the set of *Cruciverbale*, a drama series co-produced by Toronto-based Alliance Communications Corp. and two French firms. Each of the one-hour episodes, which star Canadian filmmaker Philippe Lesieur, is filmed in English and dubbed into French. The series began as a French television fill, and it has also been sold to CTV as Canada's first international cable channel, the 10th Network. Such international partnerships are rapidly becoming a fact of life in the entertainment industry. "I hope there will always be French stars," says Carrière. "But most of the work now is in co-productions."

The 30 Canadians who are employed as members of *Cruciverbale's* Toronto cast and crew are equally aware of the financial possibilities that have compelled television producers to forge international alliances. For years, long-established TV networks in Canada, the United States and Europe have been losing viewers to new cable and satellite services. To stay relevant, most of the networks have been cutting back on the number of programs they produce for their own use and paying less for the shows that they buy from outside producers. At the same time, the cost of shooting a standard television hour has soared, making it difficult for producers to earn a profit by selling their work to one network. As well, Canadian producers have suffered because of the 1985 reduction of federal tax incentives for investors



Tom Kneebone (left), Philippe Lesieur, Carrière: Facing economic realities

in new Canadian productions. "Even if a Canadian network agrees to buy your series, that will only cover one-third of your production costs," says Ted Riley, head of international sales for Toronto-based Atlanta Film Ltd. "You have to find the rest somewhere else."

Pierced to look abroad for revenues and buyers, several Canadian firms have established strong track records in international TV co-productions. That enables them to spread their costs among several companies while producing series that can find simultaneous outlets in several markets. By filming in two or more countries—*Cruciverbale*, for instance, is produced on location in Canada and

France—they also benefit from government subsidy programs that help to offset their production costs.

Among the Canadian firms most active in co-production is Alliance, which has filmed *Borderline* and *The Adventures of the Black Stallion* for TV networks in Canada, the United States and France. Another Toronto company, Nelvana Inc., is co-producing three animated children's series—*Dorlie*, *The Tim and Eric Show*. For its part, Atlanta has filmed *Riverdale*'s *Minsky House* a series of 30-minute adaptations of short stories by the U.S. writer, for networks in Canada, the United States, the Netherlands and Germany. And

Toronto's Fremont Entertainment Inc. was responsible for re-producing the 48-episode Anglo-Canadian run-series *Young Catherine*, shown in Canada last April.

Despite their experience, however, executives with these companies say that it is becoming increasingly difficult to arrange financing and produce TV series in partnership with foreign firms. "Almost every deal seems racially different," says Nelvana president Patrick Lesieur, whose firm is now the third-largest animation house in North America. He

said he had to secure short-term loans from a French bank in order to begin production work on the series while negotiating the final details of the contracts. Sepi Lesieur: "You have to hope that the whole deal comes together before the bank financing runs out."

Conflicting demands on contract requirements as several jurisdictions also pose unique challenges for producers. Adam Haight, 32, the producer of *Cruciverbale*, says that it would be possible to lower the \$1-million-per-episode cost of the series by filming each show in a day even half a day ahead of schedule. But that could jeopardize *Cruciverbale's* status as a Canadian production, since both Telefilm Canada and the CBC take production expenditures into account when determining whether a program qualifies in terms of domestic content. Haight adds that he also has to ensure that the episodes that air in Canada have at least 75-per-cent Ontario content in order to qualify for provincial subsidies. "It's a real juggle," Haight says. "I've got an actor on the set and all of a sudden we find out that he's from Winnipeg, we could lose our funding."

Although Alliance and several of its counterparts in the Canadian entertainment industry appear relatively prosperous, the North American television industry in general is suffering from poor advertising sales and network budget cuts. For that reason, technicians say that they are grateful for the steady work that co-productions provide. Rick Foster, 33, chief representative of the National Association of Broadcast Employees and Technicians on the *Cruciverbale* set, estimates that the total level of TV and film production in the Toronto area is only about half what it was in the early 1980s. He adds that hourly rates for senior technicians have fallen by about \$4 an hour, to \$22.50. "At this point, we're just glad to be working," Foster acknowledges. "Co-productions are the bread and butter of our industry right now."

Alliance chairman Robert Lastra says that only the largest of Canada's production firms will survive as the fiercely competitive North American industry. The Toronto-based Lastra-owned Alliance six years ago had helped to build it into the country's largest independent production company. He acknowledges that TV reviewers sometimes criticize the firm's co-productions for not being dramatically Canadian. But Lastra says that Alliance uses its descriptive company name only to be "evangelical about Canadian programming." He adds, "You don't build a business on nationality and." Like an actor who plays a wide range of roles, Canadian producers have learned how to profit by being many things to many people.

JOHN DALEY

Business Notes

DE HAVILLAND SALE GROUNDED

The European Community squashed the sale of a Toronto-based aircraft manufacturer, de Havilland, to a French-Finland consortium because the transaction would have given the group an "unacceptable" position as the world market for that market place. De Havilland's parent company, Seattle-based Boeing Co., has been trying to sell the aircraft-making division since July, 1990. Later, the company announced plans to eliminate 1,500 jobs—a quarter of its workforce. De Havilland blamed the cuts on poor sales.

A BOOST FROM RADIO ILLIN

Norwalk Communications Ltd., a financially ailing Calgary-based maker of cellular telephones, signed a five-year, \$36-million contract with Norwalk, N.J.-based American-based Bell Atlantic Corp. Norwalk will become the exclusive provider of radio technology for a new line of "Crado" computers that IBM plans to introduce in December.

A PRIME CUT

The Bank of Canada has cut the federal bank rate for the fourth consecutive week, to 8.40 per cent from 8.80 per cent a week earlier. The bank rate is now at its lowest level in four years. Analysts attributed the decline to the strong Canadian dollar, which closed the week at 88.45 cents (U.S.).

IN THE WORKS

A Tokyo newspaper, *Nihon Keizai Shimbun*, and two large Japanese firms are planning to spend as much as \$1.1 billion to purchase a 10-per-cent stake in Texas Western Inc., the New York City-based media giant. Representatives of the two companies, electronics maker Toshiba Corp. and trading company C. Itoh & Co. declined to comment. It would mark the third major alliance between a Japanese electronics maker and a U.S. entertainment firm. Sony Corp. bought Columbia Pictures Entertainment Inc. for \$2.6 billion in 1989, and Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. Ltd. paid more than \$7.1 billion for MCA Inc. in 1990.

THE CUTTING EDGE

The U.S. commerce department shipped a 15-per-cent duty on imports of Canadian software licenses. Last month, Ottawa announced plans to eliminate a 15-per-cent export tax on software licenses for the United States. The tax was imposed in 1986 to protect the U.S. border industry, which alleged that Canadian practices received sales government subsidies. Trade Minister Michael Wilson vowed to lift the U.S. duties.



Pacific Gas & Electric Co. plant in Monterey, Calif.: "we had them over a barrel"

Fuel for a fight

A dispute over gas prices hurts Alberta producers

Veteran Calgary column Hilson Westmore skates his head as destiny as he reviews a series of monthly financial statements from a natural gas well 15 km north of Medicine Hat, Alta. Westmore's company, Incoast Resources Ltd., owns minority stakes in eight natural-gas properties across the province. But because prices for gas have fallen over the past four years, he sees, "none of those wells are at the point when it is scarcely worthwhile to operate them." Westmore's dilemma is widely shared in Alberta's energy industry, which has been battered by a North American-wide gas surplus. Now, many gas producers fear that their incomes will be squeezed even further as a result of a dispute over gas prices between Alberta and California, which buys \$1 billion worth of natural gas from the province each year. Said Westmore: "The problem is that Californians can get the gas elsewhere if we don't sell it to them."

The current controversy is rooted in the 1950s. At the time, San Francisco-based Pacific Gas & Electric Co., which distributes gas to residential and industrial consumers throughout northern California, was anxious to find a secure supplier to help meet the region's rapidly growing demand for energy. To solve its problem, the

company built a 45-inch-wide pipeline to Alberta and signed exclusive, long-term contracts with a large pool of Calgary-based energy firms, known collectively as Alberta & Southern Gas Co. Over the years, the arrangement has yielded large profits for Alberta producers by protecting them from sharp fluctuations in gas prices. Moreover, the Alberta industry reaped a windfall after an Arab-led oil embargo drove up oil prices in the early 1970s and led to forecasts of a worldwide energy shortfall. Fearful of disruption in gas shipments from Canada, Pacific Gas agreed to renegotiate its contracts at substantially higher prices.

In recent years, however, the relationship between buyers and sellers of natural gas has shifted dramatically. Using advanced exploration equipment, drillers have located large reserves of natural gas in both Canada and the United States. That has driven down prices and alarmed consumers' concerns about the security of energy supplies. Indeed, a Calgary-based energy consulting firm last week told average prices for shipments of natural gas from Alberta to Eastern Canada are now at a 25-year low. According to Ziff Energy Group, the average price for 1,000 cubic feet of gas last July was 56 cents. In July, 1985, that

amount cost almost \$2.00.

The 7.5 million Californians who rely on Alberta gas have grown increasingly resentful towards the 30-year-old price-setting system. During a visit to Calgary last July, the president of the California Public Utilities Commission, Patricia Eckert, described the arrangement as "stale and out of step with the current trend towards deregulation and freer trade." Eckert's organization, a state-funded consumer advocate agency, is currently suing California's utilities to stop paying price premiums for long-term Canadian gas supplies. Instead, the commission wants utilities to purchase gas on the open market at the lowest price.

Those complaints have already had an inflationary impact on producers. In August, the 196 companies that sell gas to Alberta and Southern Gas Co. agreed to cut their prices by about 15 per cent. They will now collect an average of \$1.74 for every 1,000 cubic feet, compared with approximately \$2.01 a year ago. Meanwhile, the price for Alberta gas in Eastern Canada has also dropped. Utilities in Ontario, which consumes 27 per cent of Western Canada's production, will pay \$1.91 per 1,000 cubic feet beginning on Nov. 1, down 11 cents from current prices. (In Central Canada, a typical home heated with natural gas consumes about 90,000 cubic feet a year.)

The dispute is also causing problems for Alberta's governing Conservatives. The province's energy minister, Richard O'Neil, says that he favors a free market in gas exports. Currently, however, royalties from energy production account for about 25 per cent of the province's \$12.6 billion in total annual revenues. As a result, any further decrease in gas export prices would strain the government's balanced budget. In an apparent effort to prop up prices, O'Neil has said that Alberta may decide not to grant an export permit to one of two new gas pipeline proposals, one by Pacific Gas & Electric and the other by the Houston-based Abaco Gas Transmission Corp.

Westmore, however, is philosophical about the current dispute. He adds that he does not blame the California Public Utilities Commission for trying to drive a harder bargain with Alberta's natural gas producers. "It is a matter of supply and demand," he said. "When we had them over a barrel 10 years ago, we upped the price. Now the papers are coming home to roost." And like his colleagues in the energy industry, Westmore knows that there is precious little that he can do about it.

KARL LARSEN and JENN REESE in Calgary

An Advertising Supplement
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The FUTURE OF MOBILE COMMUNICATIONS



FULFILLING CANADA'S communication NEEDS.



Ericsson Communications Inc.
4630 Denison Blvd.
Town of Mount Royal, Quebec
(514) 738-0300

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(416) 679-6700

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• To millions of people throughout the world, Ericsson means communication. In Canada, Ericsson Communications Inc. and Ericsson GE Mobile Communications Canada Inc. bring us world-leading technology and are important contributors to the technological advancement of telecommunications internationally. • We are proud to be the major supplier of cellular networks to Rogers Cable Inc. Our strong corporate presence here, exemplified by our Montreal Engineering Design Centre for mobile telephony, represents our commitment to the development of the Canadian communications industry.

If THE FUTURE OF MOBILE COMMUNICATIONS...

If the success of the cellular industry is any indication of how much Canadians like to talk on the telephone, the future promises an infinite expansion of their verbal horizons.

Cellular technology was introduced in Canada in 1985 and the industry has experienced one of the fastest adoption rates in the world — faster than the U.S. despite its 20-month head start. In terms of numbers of users throughout the world, Canada ranks fourth out of 14 countries (after the U.S., Britain and Japan) and accounts for five per cent of the world's total users even with a comparatively small population.

There are now about 600,000 Canadian users and it is estimated that by the year 2000 the number will increase to about three to four million users. Approximately 15 per cent of Canadians will have a cellular phone.

The need and desire of Canadians to keep in touch with each other is so great that an increasing number of people now have five phone numbers: home, office, pager, fax and cellular. But within the foreseeable future, high-tech digital radio technology and sophisticated telecommunications systems will enable all communications to be processed through a single number. Everyone will communicate more easily because of a new concept called personal numbering.

With personal numbering a person carrying a pocket-size phone (which will become as natural as wearing a watch) will need only one phone number. Instead of people calling places, people will call people — no one will be tied to any particular place. Personal numbering will make business people more productive because they will be able to reach and be reached by colleagues and clients, anywhere and anytime, indoors or outdoors. When travelling from home to office or from one meeting to the next, it will be possible to con-

tact with anyone, whenever the need arises. Yet, if a user wishes to be temporarily unreachable, it will be a simple matter of turning off the phone. Messages recorded on "voicemail" can be retrieved later.

Some elements of personal numbering are already in place. Early this year, the Department of Communications granted experimental licenses for trials of a network service called Personal Communications.

Personal Communication Networks (PCN), Personal Communication Services (PCS) and Digital Cordless Telephones (DCT) are component parts of this new service. A small, cordless-type telephone will make it possible to transmit or receive calls within 200 yards of a special base station. Users will have their own base stations (about the size of a handkerchief book) installed at home, and companies will have slightly larger versions in their offices. Thousands of public base stations will be installed several feet above the ground on poles and on the walls of build-



George Flaxbecker,
CEO of Canada's
Emerging cellular
technology as "a viable
export for Canada."



The mobile office is a reality. Direct access to a data base can meet your customer needs for the latest product information, delivery schedules and prices.

ings, in busy areas including city streets and airports. (See "Personal Phones.")

One element of personal numbering technology that already exists in the cellular and paging industries is a sophisticated roaming capability. Roaming allows a caller to contact a person anywhere within the North American coverage area on a cellular telephone on a pager (even on international coverage), regardless of location. (See "The New Cellular" and "Beep Parties.")

George Flaxbecker, chairman and chief executive officer of Carrol, Toronto, explains "Ultimately there

will be a convergence of all this technology. The user will have only one unit that uses a PCN frequency at home or at the office, but it will automatically convert to a cellular frequency when he or she is in a moving vehicle. This will happen by the end of the decade."

When voice transmission (cellular or PCN) or electronic messaging (paging) is inadequate, mobile data transmission will also be available. This involves the transmission of information from a main database to a computer terminal installed in a vehicle. It is intended for situations where detailed information is necessary, such as service calls or fleet management and monitoring. Eventually, a computer terminal could be installed in any vehicle to receive information such as up-to-the-minute traffic and construction reports, and recommended alternative routes to avoid traffic jams. (See "Data to Go.")

Besides being an intelligent telecommunication network, able to follow the user wherever he or she goes and send voice or text messages, the telephone device will also be smart. Voice-activated phones are already available. Give the phone a command such as "Phone Charles" and the appropriate number is dialed automatically. Future technology will reduce hardware cost, and equipment will become more compact. While a phone must still reach from a person's ear to the mouth, it could be as thin and lightweight as a pen.

What is beyond PCN, cellular, electronic messaging and mobile data transmission? For international communications, the technology for satellite phones is already available. Eventually it will be possible to call anybody, no matter where he or she is in the world, via satellite. Your call may be as expensive as

32 per minute compared to about 30 cents a minute that cellular costs now, but with the world's increasingly integrated global economy and a need for increased accessibility, it will become a critical aspect of business.

David Perles, president of Canitel Ontario, Toronto, says "There is no doubt that the future of telecommunications will be wireless. Our lives will be changed substantially because people will reach a new level of mobility yet be in closer touch with each other than ever before."

Canadians may well become world leaders in these exciting developments. Vision 2000 is a Canadian organization of telecommunication industry leaders promoting this technology internationally. "We want to make it a viable export for Canada and meet with other countries to learn about the progress they are making," says Frieschler, also a member of Vision 2000. Frieschler suggests Canada may ultimately graduate from its presently natural-resource-based economy to one supporting major high-tech industries.

Canada is already a pioneer in the telecommunication industry and is working closely with the U.S. on this rapidly evolving technology. And a recent reciprocal cellular service between Canitel and Japan's leading cellular carrier is setting a precedent that further Canada's excellent reputation internationally. Nobuyuki Kanda, president of Japan's DDJ Corporation says "We believe this will be a lasting and mutually beneficial relationship. It is through such initiatives that our companies are spearheading international cooperation in mobile communications." ■■■



David Perles
President, Canitel
Ontario
"There is no doubt that
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less."

HOW CELLULAR WORKS

Cellular telephone systems divide each service area into smaller geographic areas or cells, each with a radius of about one to 16 miles. Each cell is served by radio transmitters/receivers operating on discrete radio frequencies. The cells are connected to a computer-controlled system by microwave, fibre optic or other transmission systems. The mobile "radio" or other equipment within the user system, to the wireless telephone network, and international long distance services. As the cellular phone moves from one cell to another, the system transfers the call signal from one cell to the next. This hand-off is generally not noticeable during the call. If the cellular phone leaves the coverage area of a system, the call is disconnected. As with any radio frequency, the quality of a cellular signal can be blocked or weakened by buildings and similar structures and obstacles.



THE NEW CELLULAR

Cellular, despite its high-tech aura, has roots that seem as far back as 1921, when an unsophisticated form of mobile telephone was invented to operate from a single high-powered radio antenna. The technology was eventually fine-tuned by Bell Laboratories in the U.S. in the 1940s, and experimental service was offered in 1979. The U.S. Federal Communications Commission (FCC) decided to license cellular as a "dual-use" industry to encourage competition with the existing wireline companies. An independent "non-wireline" company and the local phone company were offered licenses on a city-by-city basis in the U.S. In Canada, this Department of Communications chose to license one independent national company to compete with local telephone companies, believing that a



Julie Gilliland
V.P., Canitel
"Real estate is a
customer service
business. The more you
can do for your
customer, the better."

national scope was critical for gaining acceptance among Canadians. In 1983, Canitel was selected from six applicants to provide national cellular service to Canadians. By 1985, cellular was first available to people in Ontario and Quebec. It now stretches from coast to coast.

Six years later, the industry continues to experience phenomenal growth. Many sectors — such as real estate, construction, transportation, government and utility companies — have quickly reaped the rewards of cellular. According to Joe Zimmet, vice-president of national sales for Canitel in Toronto: "At one time, cellular phones were used

only by senior executives and high-flying sales and marketing people. But today a cellular phone is an available, day-to-day business tool for all business people."

Peter MacGillivray, executive vice-president of RE/MAX Promotions Inc., in Mississauga, Ontario, says "The economy has dictated that we all has had-

er and faster to prosper in business. A cellular phone is an indispensable business tool, especially if you spend several hours a day in your car." RE/MAX is the largest real estate company in Canada with over 8,000 sales people. "More than 3,000 of our agents have cellular phones. There was no question it would take our industry by storm." Some even have two phones like MacGillivray: a fixed phone in the car and a portable one for use outside the vehicle.

Julie Gilliland, senior vice-president of training and business development for Canitel 21 Real Estate in Toronto, agrees that cellular phones have been revolutionary to their industry. "Real estate is a customer service business. The more you can do for your customer, the better. That includes being available at all times and responding to clients' needs immediately."

Superior customer service is the key to success in most businesses, and, according to avert, cellular provides that competitive advantage. Digital Equipment of Canada Ltd., in Willowdale, Ontario, has cellular phones for about 25 of their 75 Toronto field service technicians. Bud Lawrence, vice-president of digital product services, says "Our technicians can respond

to calls instantly instead of trying to find a phone booth." He says finding a phone booth sounds relatively easy when you don't need one, but it can be a frustrating experience. "It can take half an hour and even then it isn't appropriate to speak to a customer from one, especially if it's a hot muggy day or, worse, a snowstorm is blowing. Even in perfect weather, mobile noise alone makes it difficult to talk to somebody from a pay phone," he says. "Cellular phones make our customers feel we are more attentive to their needs because we can respond so quickly."

Not only has cellular helped improve customer service, but Wayne Trimmer, Digital's customer services district manager for Toronto, says cellular phones allow technicians to make their time more cost-efficient. "Our technicians can do more service calls per day by taking calls on the road."

Still, Canada, with more than 600 users across Canada, uses cellular phones for its field personnel

A recent Gallup study, compiled for Motorola Inc., polled 352 Canadians and 458 U.S. cellular users. The study concluded:

- 74 per cent of users believe they are more successful in business because of their phones;
- 94 per cent have increased their flexibility in the work place;
- 92 per cent have increased their efficiency;
- personal productivity increased by an average of 38 per cent;
- 78 per cent added a significant amount of time to their day (overall, respondents estimated they added at least one extra hour of productivity to their work day, and 24 per cent believe they added two or more hours of productivity to their day.)

The average subscriber in Shell uses about 225 minutes per month, but one has used 1,800 minutes per month — almost an entire week's worth of productivity.

Cellular's positive impact has reached beyond the nation's highways to its seaways. For example, Canada Steamship Lines Inc. in Montreal has about

50 phones aboard its ships. Gerry Caron, director of management information systems, says they can now communicate with their crews 24 hours a day. Some ships have a phone at each end and portable phones are used when on shore. Not only has cellular allowed them to communicate verbally, but it allowed them to install fax machines on the ships. "Before, we waited until we were at port and then used couriers for our paperwork. Now we can fax almost everything through cellular. Computers with modems will go on board next," says Caron.

In addition to enabling users to communicate better within Canada, cellular technology now gives subscribers the ability to use their phones in other parts of the world. For example, Cantel offers service in more than 300 metropolitan areas in the U.S., as well as Hong Kong, New Zealand and parts of the Caribbean, through reciprocal roaming agreements with cellular carriers.

People who don't have cellular phones usually view the 50-cent-a-minute calling charge as expensive. "It's not expensive when you consider the

amount of money saved in time that was previously unproductive," says Cantel's Zinner. A variety of affordable pricing plans are designed for companies of all sizes. "Cellular allows very small companies to compete with much larger ones," says Zinner.

Respondents to the Motorola study estimated they increased their companies' revenues by an average of 21 per cent by using a cellular phone, easily offsetting the initial costs.

Some people claim they wouldn't want a cellular phone because they look forward to being able to relax and have a little quiet time while in transit. However, David Pakes, president of Cantel Ontario in Toronto says, "People with phones soon realize that a cellular phone offers them freedom and can run them loose from the office. You can leave at five p.m. and still do an hour's work on your way home. Otherwise, you might stay late to get that work done."

Cellular network technology is rapidly advancing to accommodate the growing needs of a highly mobile society, with networks around the world converting to the more sophisticated expensive capabilities of digital technology. Roger Kory, vice-president of product and technology development at Cantel says each radio channel that today carries one analog voice call will eventually carry three simultaneous calls. During the next 10 years, the conversion from analog to digital service will proceed gradually. "Both phones will work with this technology," says Kory.



Peter Macklin, SVP

Marketing

"A cellular phone is an indispensable business tool... there was no question it would take our industry by storm."

One of the First. Still the Best!

Whenever there's a revolution in the world of electronics, Radio Shack is in the forefront.

We were one of the first to offer consumers the convenience of a cellular phone. Not only that, but Radio Shack was the first retailer in Canada to offer cellular phones across the nation, wherever service was available. It's just one example of our commitment, over the past 21 years, to being Canada's value leader in electronics.

But we felt our job would not be complete until we made cellular phones accessible for the majority. And that, of course, meant making them affordable. So we were among

the first to introduce price breakthroughs. And the end result? Cellular phones — once a luxury item for a select few — became an essential business tool used by many.

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TYPES OF CELLULAR TELEPHONES

There are three types of cellular phones available:

FIXED: A fixed cellular phone is one that is permanently wired into a vehicle. Today, this type accounts for about one third of the phones sold. Fixed cellular phones are ideal for the person who spends most of his or her time in a vehicle.

PORTABLE: These phones account for approximately 60 per cent of cellular units sold. They are small and light enough to carry around in a briefcase, purse or pocket. They operate on rechargeable batteries and have a tin, sometimes retractable, antenna. These phones are less powerful than fixed in-car phones and are therefore not ideally suited for in-car use. Portables are ideal for the person who is very mobile — on the go, on foot or in different buildings. The most exciting and fastest-growing cellular phone segment is mobile portables, which offer the best of both worlds. For in-car use, a microphone and speaker allow hands-free safety and convenience. The convenient bat connects the portable to a vehicle's cellular wiring, increasing its signal strength while in the vehicle.

TRANSPORTABLE: More powerful than a portable, the transportable's large, heavier battery offers 1.5 years of power when used outside the car. Though heavier than a portable because of its powerful battery, it is still light enough to carry with a shoulder strap. Its longer battery life offsets the inconvenience of its weight for some. Like the portable, a transportable may be connected to the car's cellular wiring for increased power.

An increasing number of cars will soon be manufactured with pre-installed wiring for a phone. Wayne Jeffery, general manager of Lexus, the luxury car division of Toyota in Scarborough, Ontario, says: "More than 50 per cent of Lexus cars sold have been pre-wired for a cellular phone." Some people expect this luxury option to become standard in cars of the future.

MOTOROLA BREAKS YET ANOTHER WEIGHT BARRIER IN PERSONAL CELLULAR COMMUNICATION.



In 1989 a Motorola cellular phone broke the one pound barrier setting the standard by which all others would be measured. A cellular telephone much smaller than all others the Micro T&C initiated the personal communication revolution.

Now the standard is raised again as Motorola unveils the new Micro T&C LITE—

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At a mere 7.7 ounces it's the world's lightest personal cellular telephone, and it has the same high quality and durability you can expect from Motorola. When it comes to breakthroughs in personal communication, nobody comes through like Motorola.

THE REMARKABLE NEW 7.7 OZ. MICRO T&C LITE



MOTOROLA

Technology that can take it

Digital technology will also provide tighter security and privacy for cellular calls. It will allow further development of special services like the new International call following feature, and to improved, more consistent voice-quality reception.

Loiselle Martineau, president of Ericsson-CE Mobile Communications Canada Inc., in Montreal, says, "Digital will improve the quality of reception, especially in fringe areas. There will be fewer dropped calls and fewer fast busy signals." A fast busy signal means the network is too busy to transmit the call and the caller must keep



Mark Lukowicz

"As people become more knowledgeable about the technology they will not just have much to expect, but also to expect more of their business and personal lives."

trying. "Since digital allows us to increase our capacity, there will be a better class of service," says Martineau. Also, Ericsson's development of micro cells or low-powered cell sites will improve reception when untended in such places as underground parking lots, shopping malls and subway stations. Ericsson plans to integrate micro cells into the Gsm network in late 1992 or early 1993.

While network technology continues to advance,

so do improvements to cellular hardware. Phones will become increasingly compact, housing more features such as voice-activation capability and they will be combined with other products such as pagers, recording devices and voice mail. In fact, some of these products are available now.

Mark Lukowicz, vice-president and general manager of Motorola Cellular Canada in Mississauga, Ontario, says "People want a phone that's easy to carry and can be used any place, any time. We're continuing to work on the size, weight and battery power (for extended talk and standby time)." Motorola recently launched the world's lightest cellular phone, the MicroTAC Lite, which weighs 7.7 ounces and is 3.4 cubic inches and has 45 minutes of talk time.

Lukowicz also says hands-free capability for phones is becoming increasingly necessary. "Portable hand-held phones are really popular now and we want them to be safe when used in a car," he says. That concern motivated the demand for convenience on this. Each has a special cradle and wiring in the car for a portable phone. A microphone and speaker allows for hands-free operation.

Hinda Siles, vice-president of merchandising for Radio Shack Canada in St. John's, Ontario, says cellular phones have brought a new kind of customer into their stores. "Cellular has allowed us to approach business and corporate customers and, conversely, we've introduced cellular to existing customers who may not have previously considered a phone." As phones become more affordable, such as those at the current \$499 price level, usage has expanded with people buying a second phone for their other vehicles, for their spouses, or for personal security. For example, 90 per cent of constant users are men, but security advantages are attracting more women to purchase phones. "As people become more knowledgeable about the technology, they realize just how much a car benefit them in their business and personal lives," says Siles.

The Motorola study added that final point of personal benefit. In Canada, 73 per cent of subscribers called a loved one "just to say hello." </p>
</div>

CELLULAR SAFETY

Cellular users have contributed to the safety of Canadians, making more than 25,000 calls to 911 each month to report emergencies. In fact, 911 has been on standby with calls that in Ontario, where 6,000 calls are made each month, cellular users can now dial "OFF" to notify their provincial police of mobile-threatening situations.

The Canadian Safety Council in Ottawa, and cellular networks across Canada held the first annual "National Cellular Safety Week" last May. Carole Thomson, president of the Council, says, "You know cellular has proved its civic value with the significant contribution to community safety users have made by reporting emergencies." The organization reintroduced a national driver education program called Mobile Watch, to educate users in its objectives, and to encourage them to report emergencies in the most effective way.

Users may also dial "CAA" for vehicle assistance if they belong in the Canadian Automobile Association (CAA). Calling 911, "OFF" or "CAA" is free of charge.

On the other side of cellular safety — driving while using a phone — a study conducted by the American Automobile Association Foundation recently concluded that using a phone for a single conversation while driving in less dangerous than having a car radio.

The study, "The Silent of Criminals: Phone Use Upon Driver Accidents," involved 181 people during 25-minute video observations. The best presented 10 driving scenarios, such as a car stopped ahead of the driver, entering a lane, a lead car changing lanes, and approaching a narrow bridge.

"Drivers should make driving their first priority, and remember to keep their eyes ahead and their hands on the wheel," says David Perkins, president of Carcell Ontario. Perkins encourages customers to use the hands-free feature exclusively. "There's no need to pick up your handset," he points out.

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MOBILE FUTURE 3

How to get a Cellular Telephone

It's easy, isn't it?

You just go somewhere, get a phone, and start talking.

But how do you know you're getting the best phone for you? How do you know you're getting the best price?

Is a phone in your car good enough, or do you want one you can walk around with, too?

Should you lease or buy? What happens when you travel?

What about installation? Service? Warranties?

What happens to a car phone antenna when you get the car washed?

The right place makes a difference

Getting a cellular phone really can be simple when you go to your Rogers Cantel Service Centre. Because we take care of all the details.



We answer all your questions and ask a few of our own. Then we recommend the phone that will best suit your needs. And we tell you exactly what it will cost. You just get your phone and start talking. We take care of everything else.

No hassle, no problems

And that, in a nutshell, is the best way to get the best cellular telephone, whether it's an Audiotex, Motorola, Ericsson or Nokia or any other brand name. Anywhere you live in Canada. There are over 30 Rogers Centres ready to serve you from coast to coast.

When you're ready for a cellular phone, just call the Rogers Cantel Service Centre nearest you to make an appointment. You'll find the addresses and phone numbers opposite or look in the white pages of your telephone book under Rogers. (See, we told you we keep it simple.)

SPECIAL OFFER

100 Minutes of FREE air time!



Over 30 centres are ready to serve you coast to coast



And now, if you're a new customer, we have a special gift for you. When you buy or lease a new cellular phone, at a Rogers Cantel Service Centre, we'll welcome you with 100 minutes of FREE air time on the only national cellular network.

Just bring in one of the coupons. But you must act quickly, because this offer expires November 30, 1991.

Why not do it right now? It's easy. You just go to the Rogers Cantel Service Centre nearest you, get a phone and start talking.



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Winnipeg, Manitoba R2C 1A1

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SASKATOON
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Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7N 0A1

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MISSISSAUGA
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Ottawa, Ontario K1R 0A1

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Quebec, Quebec G1R 0A1

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Shawano, Ontario N4R 0A1

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Chatham, Ontario N7S 0A1

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Haverly, Ontario N0A 0A1

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Shawano, Ontario N4R 0A1

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1000-10th Ave. SE, Suite 100
Winnipeg, Manitoba R2C 1A1

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1000-10th Ave. SE, Suite 100
Albany, Ontario K0A 0A1

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1000-10th Ave. SE, Suite 100
Brantford, Ontario N3S 0A1

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1000-10th Ave. SE, Suite 100
Chatham, Ontario N7S 0A1

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1000-10th Ave. SE, Suite 100
Collingwood, Ontario N4Y 0A1

ESSEX
1000-10th Ave. SE, Suite 100
Essex, Ontario N8S 0A1

GEORGETOWN
1000-10th Ave. SE, Suite 100
Georgetown, Ontario N7H 0A1

HAVERLY
1000-10th Ave. SE, Suite 100
Haverly, Ontario N0A 0A1

SASKATCHEWAN

SASKATCHEWAN
1000-10th Ave. SE, Suite 100
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7N 0A1

SEASIDE
1000-10th Ave. SE, Suite 100
Seaside, British Columbia N2S 0A1

PRINCE GEORGE
1000-10th Ave. SE, Suite 100
Prince George, British Columbia V2N 0A1

ALBANY
1000-10th Ave. SE, Suite 100
Albany, Ontario K0A 0A1

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1000-10th Ave. SE, Suite 100
Brantford, Ontario N3S 0A1

CHATHAM
1000-10th Ave. SE, Suite 100
Chatham, Ontario N7S 0A1

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1000-10th Ave. SE, Suite 100
Collingwood, Ontario N4Y 0A1

ESSEX
1000-10th Ave. SE, Suite 100
Essex, Ontario N8S 0A1

GEORGETOWN
1000-10th Ave. SE, Suite 100
Georgetown, Ontario N7H 0A1

HAVERLY
1000-10th Ave. SE, Suite 100
Haverly, Ontario N0A 0A1

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG
1000-10th Ave. SE, Suite 100
Winnipeg, Manitoba R2C 1A1

ALBANY
1000-10th Ave. SE, Suite 100
Albany, Ontario K0A 0A1

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1000-10th Ave. SE, Suite 100
Brantford, Ontario N3S 0A1

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Collingwood, Ontario N4Y 0A1

ESSEX
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Essex, Ontario N8S 0A1

GEORGETOWN
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Georgetown, Ontario N7H 0A1

HAVERLY
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Haverly, Ontario N0A 0A1

SHAWAN
1000-10th Ave. SE, Suite 100
Shawano, Ontario N4R 0A1

WINNIPEG
1000-10th Ave. SE, Suite 100
Winnipeg, Manitoba R2C 1A1

NEW BRUNSWICK

NEW BRUNSWICK
1000-10th Ave. SE, Suite 100
New Brunswick, Canada

SEASIDE
1000-10th Ave. SE, Suite 100
Seaside, British Columbia N2S 0A1

PRINCE GEORGE
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Prince George, British Columbia V2N 0A1

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Introducing the new Pocket Portable™ cellular from the makers of DiamondTel®. It's the smallest portable cellular telephone available, and it boasts all the advanced features and performance that consumers have come to expect from Mitsubishi Electric. You'll be amazed that so many good things can come in such a small package.

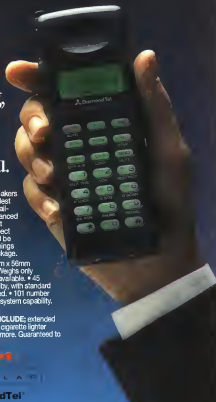
FEATURES: • Incredibly 160mm x 56mm x 23.5mm. (6.3" x 2.2" x .9") • Weighs only 296 grams (10.5oz.) • Lightest available. • 45 minutes talk time/10 hrs. standby, with standard battery. • Travel charger included. • 101 number alpha-numeric memory. • Dual system capability. • Battery strength indicator.

OPTIONAL ACCESSORIES INCLUDE: extended talk time battery, rapid charger, cigarette lighter adapter, handsfree car kit, and more. Guaranteed to have all your friends talking.

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THE SILENT PARTNER

Paging technology has advanced so much in the last few years that the beepers of the past seem almost ancient compared to the devices available today. Paging network capabilities are now so sophisticated that people traveling internationally can be paged from Canada.

"I prefer to use the term electronic messaging instead of paging because the technology goes far beyond the original beeper and into sophisticated yet unobtrusive, message delivery," says Tom Pirner, vice-president and general manager, Paging Division, at Cintel in Toronto.

Paging is an increasingly effective method for people to communicate with each other when away from their offices or homes. The device who carries a pager is alerted when there's an emergency, the small company needs only one person to take calls at the office and immediately notify co-workers of detailed messages, the large corporation can use orders to field personnel the moment work is required. For an average cost of approximately \$25 per month, paging suits both the one-person operation or the large company with hundreds of employees. Even employees who don't leave the office — they just occasionally step away from their desks — can feel confident they won't miss an important call.

One of the biggest boons to the paging industry has been the creation of pagers that vibrate rather than beep. Many people felt the original beeping was disturbing — especially when in meetings. Today, most people reach their pagers to the vibrate option and are alerted to an incoming message without anyone knowing.

Another advance that's made paging such a viable communication tool is the development of numeric and alphanumeric pagers. These pagers have a small display, on which the caller's phone number (with a numeric pager) or words and numbers (on an

alphanumeric pager) can be read. With an alphanumeric pager, a message can be as detailed as "Flight cancelled, re-scheduled for 3 p.m."

"People don't even have to know a message is being received," says Pirner. "The person could be sitting in a meeting, thinking about rushing to catch a flight, and his or her pager vibrates, indicating there's a message. The person simply looks at the display to see that the flight has been re-scheduled. The recipient of the message can then relax and take more time to finish the meeting."

Dwight Neale, director of marketing for Cintel's Paging Division says "The real advantage is that this type of messaging is non-obtrusive. If someone had a cellular phone in his or her pocket or briefcase, the ringing would disturb a meeting. It takes acres of steel to resist answering the phone." If the phone were turned off, then messages would have to be removed later.

Not only has paging become more effective and less disruptive, but a person can now be reached almost anywhere in North America. With more than four million people traveling between Canada and the United States on business every year, SkyTel Corporation of Washington, D.C., and Cintel teamed up to create an international paging service. Callers can leave a message without even knowing where the person is located. "It's a premium service that appeals to business people who travel across the border a lot," says Pirner.

The service now covers over 200 major metropolitan centers across the U.S. Eventually, the companies plan to extend the service to Europe, Asia, Mexico, Singapore, Japan and other countries.

Although there are over 300 paging companies in Canada, only Cintel and a few others have licenses to operate their networks in the 900 megahertz (MHz) radio band. This band has superior reception and penetration over lower channels — especially important in cities where buildings can interfere with a signal. Cintel's personal service is on a standardized frequency, so you can travel throughout Canada with the same pager and enjoy seamless, consistent service.

New network services and pagers are constantly being developed. The future holds features such as Fax Mailbox and Notification. The pager alerts the user that he or she has received a fax, and the user can call into the system and have the fax forwarded to any location. Since public fax machines are available in airports and similar busy areas, faxes can be received on route.

"In the future, pagers will be incorporated into different types of devices," says Neale. "They will probably be put into calculators, clipboards and daily planners." Cellular phones that have built-in pagers are already available. ☐



Cellular technology has allowed convenient operations in industries constant contact with local offices to verify progress, solve problems and solve new communication issues.

DATA To Go!

Mobile data transmission is a new application of mobile communications technology that transmits information too detailed or complex to be given verbally. A field person's vehicle, such as a taxi, courier, service vehicle, transport truck or other mobile unit, is equipped with a computer terminal that's used like an extension of a head office's computer data bank. Each terminal, using a network similar to cellular technology, transmits information to and from the company computer system.



CRAG POLCZKO is a digital products services Digital. "Cellular phone networks are more extensive in their reach because they are integrated on a global scale."

Depending on the application being used, subscribers can call up records, customer histories, parts inventory information and more. Craig Poloczko, senior market development manager for Centia's Mobile Division, one of several companies offering this type of service, says "The mobile terminal allows a field person to transmit and receive data to and from the home office system. Many people have seen this concept operational in police vehicles."

Mobile data transmission meets the requirement when verbal communication isn't adequate. With this kind of accessibility, there is little chance of error because the information is read, not heard, and the network incorporates systems to ensure data integrity. Users also gain access to all the information without tying up somebody's time on the phone. The information can be read directly, or printed if the vehicle has a printer.

This technology has changed the way some companies do business. Bud Lavender, vice-president of digital products services at Digital Equipment of Canada Ltd., in Millwauke, Ontario, says they will soon consider using this kind of technology for their customer service computer technicians. "It would improve the accuracy of our databases even more, and keep our administrative systems up-to-date," he says. "It would also shorten our billing cycle." Users could update accounts directly from their vehicles, instead of waiting for administrative staff to input it. "And that has an impact on cash flow," he says. "It will also increase customer satisfaction by increasing the level of service. Our engineers will have immediate access to information that they now get by returning to the office or by making a phone."

Companies involved in dispatch services (such as couriers and taxis) or fleet management (such as trucking companies) also see the benefits of this technology.

By utilizing software applications and networks such as Centia's Mobile for information transmission, they can instantly track their vehicles, update each driver's location and monitor goods. For example, one trucking company had a recent problem in which a driver needed to cross the Canada-U.S. border and he didn't have a waybill for the goods he was transporting. Fortunately, he could call up the information on the computer, print it out and hand it to the border officials.

A service company, such as a cable TV company, can identify the technician or representative who is closest to the customer in need and has the appropriate skills, parts or tools. There's no lost time and the customer gets served quickly and efficiently.

"People out in the field prefer this type of communication rather than listening to the constant drone of a two-way radio," says Poloczko. If the person is needed, the office knows where that person is from the field report filed. The driver closest to the customer gets the ahead order via his or her computer. If the person is out of the vehicle, a page may be employed to alert him or her that the next order is waiting. Portable terminal products are also available to widen the user accessibility.

Such fast, well-organized service is reflected in increased productivity. Employees can make more service calls, pickups or deliveries in a day because they don't need to return or call in to the home office for detailed and perhaps lengthy instructions.

Until recently, use of such a sophisticated mobile data network was largely limited to companies that could afford to invest in a private, custom designed radio network. Now companies of all sizes can share a public access system. They essentially operate their own private communications system within the public network, and there is no difficulty in implementing security measures such as passwords or data encryption. The network personnel handle all capacity planning, network engineering, regulatory and frequency issues, site licensing and maintenance.

Some companies allow any type of software or computer equipment to work with their network. Other networks may restrict the equipment used to that of certain manufacturers.

Typically, the charge for the use of a public access network is based on the amount of information transmitted on a per message basis. Average monthly fees range from \$50 to \$100 per mobile unit, per month. Coverage is available in certain major cities and the corridor between them.

It's just a matter of time before all vehicles have computer communications systems. Mobile data transmission could tell people where there are traffic jams and advise the best route home, give up-to-the minute weather reports, sports scores and more. ☐

PERSONAL PHONES



Personal Telephone: Digital technology combined with personal numbering will create unprecedented call delivery almost anywhere in the world.

A new kind of super cordless telephone, soon to be on the market, will complement the business and personal lives of more than a million Canadians during the first five years. By 1993, thousands of people — from business executives to housewives, from children to senior citizens — will be carrying a pocket-sized personal telephone with them wherever they go. On Centia's Personal Communication Network (PCN), they will be talking to business associates, friends and family from their homes, yards, city streets, parks, playgrounds, shopping malls and tourist busy areas.

"This is probably the most exciting communications technology developing in Canada," says David Anwar, general manager of the Personal Communications Division of Centia, Toronto. "It will literally change people's lives. People will be able to communicate from almost anywhere, any place, any time, at a reasonable price. Instead of calling a place to reach somebody, the person is called directly. PCN is expected to be available to everybody in late 1992."

The new technology goes by several names but PCN, PCS (Personal Communication Service), DCT (Digital Cordless Telephone) and CT2Plus (Cordless Telephone - Second Generation) are the most commonly used terms. They all describe the same service: a Personal Phone that operates like a powerful cordless phone with a reach of about 300 yards from a base station. Homes will have Personal Base Stations about the size of hardware books, and hundreds of slightly larger, more powerful public base stations will be installed several feet high on poles and the sides of buildings, on downtown streets, in residential neighborhoods, shopping malls, parking lots, airports and heavily populated areas. In public, these Personal Service Areas will be marked by signs bearing the logo of the network to

which people subscribe. As long as the person is within range of the base station, calls may be made to or received from any other phone in the world.

Fewers can call their children to make sure they are on their way home from school. Kids can call their parents from wherever they happen to be. Seniors will feel better knowing that family, friends and emergency services are all within easy reach.

PCN fills the gap between ordinary residential telephone service and the more expensive cellular phones. PCN costs about half the price of cellular and, because of public applications, operates like a super cordless phone. Plus, Personal Phones are smaller and lighter: they weigh only about three to five ounces.

"The phone equipment is expected to start at about \$400 initially, but could drop to about \$300," says Anwar. "People will be able to buy phones at their local electronics store." The phones may eventually become a mass-market item made by as many



manufacturers that they will be bubble-packed and placed next to the cash register in all types of stores, as readily available as calculators are today.

A variety of phone designs and sizes will be available to suit personal tastes and lifestyles — from an executive-style short pocket model, to perhaps a neck-wrap version in the trendiest colors (the kids want).

When at home, the phones plug into the standard telephone jack and operate as conventional cordless telephones. When away from home, calls made from public base stations on the street will cost about 40 cents a call, about half the average cellular

One Of The Rewards Of Being At The Top Is Now Available On Your Way Up.

Stranded only by the satisfaction derived from achieving the pinnacle of your chosen field are the benefits that achievement entitles you to reap. For many, this includes a fine automobile, the epitome of which has come to be represented by a Lexus.

And now, with the Lexus ES300 luxury sports sedan, the height of automotive achievement can be enjoyed by those who still have heights of their own to scale.

8.2-0 liter, 24 valve V6 delivers smooth, responsive power, managed by an innovative dual-link steel suspension incorporating unique liquid-filled supports. The resulting ride combines silky smoothness with crisp, sporty handling. Inside, the well-appointed cabin is one of the quietest driving environments on the road.



Introducing The Lexus ES300 Luxury Sports Sedan.

After seven years of research, Lexus engineers developed a multitude of new sound-dampening materials and structures. In the ES300, extraneous noise has essentially been eliminated. Pakeish styling. Lively performance.

Luxurious elegance. Yet your safety has been unquestionably provided for. The Lexus ES300 is equipped with an advanced 4-sensor, 5-channel Anti-lock Braking System. Even the driver's side airbag includes a tilting Lexus drape! Activator

seamlessly placed in gold to resist corrosion and ensure reliable operation.

A host of other refinements can be discovered simply by calling 1-800-26-LEXUS for the dealer nearest you. Then, in comparison, and

test drive will convince you that the new ES300 is something of an achievement unto itself.


LEXUS
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telephone charge. A small monthly fee is also charged to the subscriber.

PCN technology has been under development in Canada for about two years. Twenty-two companies



were granted experimental licenses by the Department of Communications to set up trial networks across the country. They include BCE Mobile Communications Inc., B.C. Mobile Ltd., Bell Canada, SaskTel, Rogers Cantel Inc., Telus Mobile Inc. and The People's People Inc. The trials are planned for Toronto, Montreal, Vancouver, Ottawa and Regina.

The largest trial is being conducted by Cantel in Ottawa. Today, about 400 Ottawa residents are using PCN phones, and they'll continue using them until the end of November, 1991. About 60 public base stations will be set up to create Personal Service Areas around the city. "As far as we know, nobody in Canada has wired up a city like this or is operating a trial on this scale," says Arsen.

After the trial period, when technical and regulatory issues have been resolved, the government is expected to decide which companies will get commercial licensing.

Residential customers constitute one of the three key markets for PCN. Recent research indicates about 2.5 million ordinary wireless telephones are now in use by Canadians. In terms of speech quality, PCN

phones are dramatically superior to the analog system used today because of the new digital technology. The phones use nine-volt or penlight batteries to provide seven hours of conversation time and about seven days of standby time to receive calls before needing recharging. Conversations will also be more secure than on today's cordless telephones. "People won't experience unintentional eavesdropping, or interference from a neighbor's cordless phone or monitor," says Wally Kowal, director of marketing and sales for PCN at Cantel.

Since it is a person rather than a location that has the phone number, it stays the same when the person moves to a new home. This eliminates the cost and trouble of deactivating the old phone and installing a new one every time a person moves. Though a person's phone number could be the same for a lifetime, if desired (somewhat like a social insurance number), the phone number may still be changed on request.

PCN phones will not work in a moving vehicle because of their low battery power. Therefore, PCN isn't expected to compete with the existing cellular telephone market. PCN may provide a complementary service to cellular phone users currently using hand-held models. People can use the cellular phone when in their vehicles and the less expensive PCN phone when walking around a city or urban area.

Business users are another obvious group to benefit from PCN. An employee will have a PCN phone that operates from a desk base station as well as throughout the company premises, greatly improving an employee's accessibility and, therefore, productivity. This is particularly beneficial in a large plant or warehouse. The person takes the phone wherever he or she goes, so the common business game of telephone tag will be virtually eliminated.

Out on the street, no matter which network a subscriber uses, any network will still transmit calls from their zone for a slight surcharge.

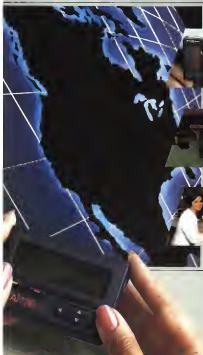
Canada is a global leader in the development of Personal Communications technology, and the entire world is watching to see how Canadians will reap the personal and business benefits of PCN. "We want PCN to become part of everybody's lifestyle," says Kowal. "We don't see PCN as an intrusion."

There's an "off" button if the person doesn't want to be reached. The user will always have ultimate control. □

Written by David McLaughlin

Cantel Paging™

Wherever you go, Whatever you do...™



People everywhere share the common need to remain accessible, informed and in position to take action.

With Cantel Paging on your side, you get all the advantages associated with staying in touch with your business, family and friends, using the most advanced paging technology available. Best of all, you do so in a most economical manner.

Cantel Paging gives you the extra advantages of superior coverage and signal penetration with new, advanced 900/MHz technology - the clearest, most powerful signal available. You can choose precisely the access you need - local, regional, national or Cantel Pag's exclusive international coverage. All with the resources provided by our nationwide 24-Hour Customer Service Hotline.

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We're On Your Side!

CANTEL™

Working for people on the move™

Hello.
Hi, remember me — your wife?



WEDNESDAY 11:57 PM

Jennifer, where are you? I was starting to worry. Remember last week when you took my car fishing with the guys?

Yeah?

You didn't happen to see my spare tire did you?

Well, yeah — I took it out to make room for all the gear.

I see. Well, I guess that explains why I couldn't find it in my trunk.

Oh no, Jen, don't tell me — I'm at the Brock turn-off with a flat.

Jen, I'm sorry... are you really mad? Let's just say your tackle box is about to be run over by a transport.

I'll be right there.



Often it's the little problems that make you really appreciate all the advantages of having Cantel cellular phone service. As Canada's only national cellular network,

thousands of Canadians depend on us to keep them in touch 24 hours a day.

We make cellular work

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Working for people on the move.



BUSINESS

When the mighty fall

The Belzberg family faces a day of reckoning

On a cool, cloudy day last week, Brent Belzberg traded his suit and briefcase for shorts and athletic shoes and went for a 10 km run on the slopes of Montreal's Mount Royal. The 40-year-old chief executive officer of First City Financial Corp. Ltd. is training for the annual New York City marathon in Nov. 3. But that race is only one of the challenges that Belzberg is currently facing. In the coming weeks, the team, bidding corporate will also be working hard to persuade his company's shareholders and creditors to accept a radical restructuring plan for First City that is intended to improve the debt-laden firm's chances of survival. If the plan is rejected, First City will in a time statement last week, "it may be necessary to liquidate the company and dispose of its assets."

Last week's announcement by First City appeared to close the final chapter on a family-controlled business empire with assets of \$2.1 billion. Founded in 1962 by three Calgary-born brothers—Samuel, Hyman and William Belzberg—First City Financial grew from a small, regional real estate and trust company into an

aggressive merchant bank and securities trader with interests across Canada and the United States. At the height of their power in the 1980s, the Belzbergs ranked among North America's most feared corporate raiders, launching a series of hostile takeover bids for such companies as Gulf Oil Corp. and Sealed Corp.

In the process, however, First City accumulated debts totaling \$1.6 billion, sweeping away many of the firm's subsidiary companies in real life. In the first six months of this year, First City Financial lost \$221 million. Said one Toronto-based investment analyst, who asked not to be named: "It is a good thing these guys had such a blast in the 1980s, because the 1990s are killing them."

In their campaign to save the firm, the

Belzbergs, who now control 80 per cent of First City Financial, have offered to hand over control of the company to a group of lenders that is owed \$300 million. The three brothers would be left with a 15.3-per-cent stake in the company, to be assumed Harcourt Corp. In an effort to reduce these debts, the Belzbergs have also put Canada's seventh-largest trust

company, Toronto-based First City Trust Co., which has a national network of 31 savings branches in six provinces, up for sale. Under the restructuring plan, Brent Belzberg, Hyman's son, would be the only family member to remain on Harcourt's board of directors.

At week's end, there were unconfirmed reports of a visit to an acquaintance of First City Trust. Industry analysts said that Montreal-based National Bank of Canada, which the First City Trust, specialists in commercial loans to ethnic companies, may be among the company's suitors. Still, the Belzbergs appear to have lost their battle to maintain control of one of Canada's most controversial business empires.



Brent Belzberg: red ink

Photo: John G. Smith

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Reinventing a country with sour expectations

BY PETER C. NEWMAN

With the country turning bitterly again and the Mulroney government's constitutional subterfuge going sour, it seems a good time to call on Adam Gragg, the Toronto-based pollster who studies the national mood not from his ivory or ivory-cube, but according to the many reasons he has spent analyzing public opinion surveys.

"What Canada needs right now," he told me last week, "is a strategic coalition. Underneath all the turmoil, you've got this strong foundation of commitment to the nation as it stands—from top to toe, bilingual in heritage, multicultural in character and all that stuff. Also, you have a population that understands any kind of the country would have disastrous effects. It's like a husband or wife saying, 'I can't imagine not living together, but you kicked the dog, and unless you say you're sorry and that you'll never do it again, I'm going to build my bench off I hate blue. And if that means the end of this relationship, so be it.'"

Gragg believes the main problem is that while there's lots of evidence of common cause in both French and English Canada, there's little goodwill in either constituency for the other side—and a strong feeling that a constitutional agreement, even if it should materialize, isn't going to particularly improve things. "English Canada especially needs a demonstration of affection," he says, "because like Gary Lefebvre getting on TV and saying, 'This is a brochure, but I tell you, as I travel around the world I find that being a Canadian is the greatest thing.' In the absence of such a demonstration of commitment, Quebec and English Canada are beginning to believe no one is really advancing the public interest or the national good, so that it seems more appropriate to pursue private interests and personal goals."

That feeling of disillusionment dates back to the Meech Lake debacle, which convinced most Canadians that if it was in such a meeting behind closed doors should never again determine the country's future. The traditional pro-

Surveys confirm that English-Canadians now believe that if these constitutional proposals fail, Quebec will separate

cess having been rejected, nothing has taken its place. When people are consulted, individually or collectively—as the Spicer commission wants to do—few practical suggestions emerge. What most people seem to want is the process of consultation, but the results of leadership—so that listening and consulting is a means to an end, rather than an end itself.

"Between the spring of 1987, when Meech was first signed, and the summer of 1990, when it failed," Gragg notes, "the issue became more and more acrimoniously defined, with support for the agreement declining in tandem with growth in opposition to Quebec's claims for distinct society status. That was partly the result of the position of public opinion by Bill 178, the vote law. It left English-Canadians convinced that they were linguistically more tolerant than the francophones—that Quebec not only receives more federal handouts than other provinces, but also that its people have a bad attitude. One of the major problems with Meech Lake was that it never spelled out what 'distinct society' really meant, allowing each participant to provide a definition, which they did, according to their diverse purposes." The pollster believes that Quebec has failed to make its case for a distinct society, so that the

request has been regarded about as seriously by much of English Canada as the request by some St. Lawrence River community wanting a new wharf. "Too many people at the rest of Canada," Gragg points out, "believe that Quebec's independence threats are a big bluff, that they're not going anywhere, and that if they did, they'd fall flat on their face and come crawling back."

Objections to recognizing Quebec as a distinct society stem from what Gragg terms an ascertainable demand for equality, with Canadians determined that no one is entitled to get more rights than anyone else under any circumstances whatsoever. That even applies to aboriginal demands for constitutional reforms, which most Canadians support—but as long as they don't grant native status any extra privileges.

"With the election of the Conservatives," Gragg believes, "that kind of equality has been institutionalized, not because of Brian Mulroney or the way the federal government operates, but because it's vital to politicians who do what's expedient. Besides, most people believe that we should be dealing with the economy and not, after 125 years, whether we should have a country or not."

The net aspect of current public opinion that gives Gragg a small sliver of optimism is that English Canada is much more prepared than during the Meech Lake debates to believe that the country might break up if the current constitutional initiative fails. Even those Anglos who have no sympathy for Robert Bourassa's house attempt to control events have finally realized that he isn't facing around or among phony threats.

Gragg's worries this month show for the first time that a majority of English-Canadians believe that if these constitutional proposals fail, Quebec will separate.

At the root of all the changes, Gragg believes, is a fundamental shift in the Canadian character, from deference to empowerment. "We've become much more like the Americans," he says, "with our disregard for traditional authority and institutions. It's based on a wholesale loss of faith based on the fact that most people now recognize their traditional values have been constructed by their early-century experiences. The trouble is that there's no replacement of them. People have lost faith in their former beliefs, but nothing has taken their place."

That's how he explains the burgeoning popularity of Preston Manning's Reformers, who Gragg calls "the Why-Not Party"—as in, "If you ask people 'Would you support Reform?' and, if they say yes, ask them 'Why?' they usually answer, 'Why not?'"

What troubles Gragg most is that tests for political leadership are being set that are untenable. The message of books like John Sawatsky's recent diatribe against Mulroney is that no politician, even long before he attains office, should be allowed to tell a bad joke, make or drink, or commit a single indiscretion.

That's the kind of dumb criteria that could cost as a country.



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THE ICE MELTS FAST

AND THE SONGS IN THE JUKEBOX NEVER CHANGE

IT'S A PLACE YOU'LL FIND SOUTHERN COMFORT.

The Private Life Of CANADA'S RICHEST MAN

The third and final volume of Peter C. Newman's history of the Hudson's Bay Co. is scheduled for publication on Oct. 12. *Midnight Prisons* includes the first major portrait of the Bay's rich—its owner, multi-billionaire Ken Thomson (Canada's richest man and the eighth-richest individual in the world. Excerpt)

He shimmers through life, his last moments a study in self-control, doing none of the things one would expect a man of his class and opportunities to consume and enjoy. Deferential to the point of asceticism—and stingy to a point far beyond that—Ken Thomson has earned well-earned respect as an art form.

His astonishing communications empire over which he presides, throwing off \$4.4 million a week into his personal dividend account, employing 165,000 people on four continents and threatening to become the world's largest media oligarchy. It already ranks fourth, after Germany's Bertelsmann, Capital Cities/ABC and Time Warner Inc. The Thomson organization publishes 376 newspapers (with a daily circulation of 4.5 million)—more than any other firm—and sells an incredible 46,000 other educational products, including 145 magazines, 188 weeklies and assorted books, directories, newsletters and software packages.

There's no corporate kingless quite like it anywhere. Besides the Hudson's Bay Co. (HBC)

and his publishing holdings, Thomson owns a real estate arm (Macdonough Properties Inc., with assets of \$2.3 billion) and an overseas travel subsidiary that accounts for 40 per cent of Britain's package-tour business and owns 500 Laus Poly Ltd. "holiday shops." He also is sole proprietor of Britannia Airways Ltd., the United Kingdom's second largest airline, which last year carried six million passengers aboard 48 jumbo jets (15 more are on order). Because the Thomson company's debt ratios are unusually low and their credit lines are virtually unlimited, Ken is in the enviable position of being able to buy any \$6-billion computer that comes along.

By mid-1991, Thomson's personal equity holdings were worth \$7.7 billion, which according to the July 22, 1991, issue of *Forbes* magazine, which actually ranks the wealthy, made him the world's eighth-richest individual. The listing placed Thomson well ahead of Gerald Grosvenor, sixth Duke of Westminster, who is England's richest man, and such celebrated moneybags as Italy's Giovanni Agnelli, Hong Kong's Li Ka-shing, the Getty, the Rothschilds and the Hockneys. He is also the richest Canadian—a ranking that excludes Toronto's Buchmann brothers because their holdings are divided among three families.

Unlike those and other wealthy figures who openly are rich and famous—and behave as if they were—Thomson acts and looks like a small-time bank



**PUBLISHING
BARON KEN
THOMSON SAYS
THAT HE WOULD
'WALK A BLOCK
TO SAVE A DIME'**

'GONZO IS THE SWEETEST DOG. HE'S EVERYBODY'S PAL, ESPECIALLY MINE.'

celle. He spends virtually no money on himself and devotes no public class to his private thoughts or personal motivations. Compulsively dry of personal publicity and seldom interviewed except about his art (and for this story), he would much prefer to be invisible, and he is. In fact almost in.

"The lesser profile," he contends, "is the very last to have."

Although he seems scarcely aware of it, Thomson is caught in a time warp between the high-tech world of his conservationist conglomerate and the unobscured Eugene ethic of rural Ontario, where he is raised up. "We were raised on the principle that you kept yourself in yourself and that only the members of your close family were your true friends," he avoided his vice. Shortly thereafter, who grew up with Roy Thomson, who grew up with Kim. "Roy played it close to your chest and believed that only with family could you let your hair down. Kim has taken it a step further. He's got to the point where he doesn't let his hair down with anybody."

Even at his dealings with longtime business colleagues, Thomson still demonstrates that air of impenetrable reserve. It is a strictly a character that he lives on the top floor of the Thomson Building at the corner of Queen and Bay streets in downtown Toronto, has a vertical ascent. Public elevators rise to the 24th floor, but only pre-approved and then-eligible visitors for visitors are allowed onto the premises that that ascends up to the 28th level, shared by Thomson and John Tory, his chief corporate strategist (page 47). Thomson's office houses part of his art collection, including most of the 204 canvases by the Dutch-Caribbean artist Cornelius Krieghoff that he owns (page 48). They hang there, looking as comfortable as rats in a disheveled house.

Gottering Krieghoffs is Ken Thomson's most visible dedication, but his real culture here in art is a very different discipline. Clarence Eugene (Babe) Blank, the Nova Scotia-born country singer, Thomson regularly visits Blank at the Grand Ole Opry in Nashville, Tenn., owns copies of all his records, has owned up to Blank's love life and once presented him with a gold Hamilton pocket watch that was born a family heirloom.

Ken Thomson's pride is so difficult to penetrate because he believes like an accomplished artist, able to detach himself from whatever crisis might be occupying his mind. Occasionally, very occasionally, a show of passion will flicker across his steely face, only to be quickly withdrawn, like a snail's head back into its protective shell. Exceptions to such reserve come unexpectedly

A few seasons ago Patsy Chisholm, a sophisticated and vivacious Toronto socialite who looks stunning in hats, has a profoundly developed sense of the absurd and possesses a remarkable memory. (She'll recall an ill-fated row about in board British Airways Flight 957 to Toronto. Who she spotted Ken, the two acquaintances decided to travel together, although Chisholm had to trade down a class, wondering why Thomson was too cheap to travel in style and comfort.)

"You know why I'm dying here?" Thomson asked, when they were sitting in their corner seats.

"No I don't," Patsy replied.

"To give Gonzo his evening meal," the press lord matter-of-factly explained. "I've been having Gonzo for five days now, and I miss him so terribly. We were half an hour late leaving London, and I'm really nervous they might give him dinner without us."

"Oh, Ken," Chisholm tried to assure her agitated companion. "They'll make up time across the ocean."

"Gonzo is crazy in many ways, but very, very lovable," Thomson went on as Patsy craned into the aisle to see the fezzing, fulminating, beguiling long-haired dog on the tarmac Atlantic. "Gonzo is the sweetest dog. He's everybody's pet, especially mine. He's a Whiston terrier, the color of wheat, all-white. Actually, he's got a little apricot."

"How about some champagne, Ken?" Patsy Oh well.

"Gonzo leads a good life. I plan my trips around him. I never go to social meetings unless I've got him covered. I couldn't put him in kennel, he's a member of the family. He seems to have an understanding of what's happening all the time. We communicate. We know what the other is thinking. We love each other."

"I suppose you take him walking..."

"Oh, I take him out all the time. Really in the morning, late at night and every time I can sit in between. If I can't get home for lunch, my man goes up and walks him. He might be there right this minute. Gonzo's got to have his exercise."

"Doesn't he have a groomer?" asked Patsy, propping her chin.

"He doesn't want to stay out all day. Gonzo's a people dog. He likes walking in the park and then he wants to come back inside."

It was going to be a long flight. Chisholm remembered a friend's joking that if she were ever reincarnated, she wanted to come back as Ken Thomson's dog. So Patsy told him, having the idea might assume the single-child's cynicism.

"Well, she'd be the luckiest artist," she was the first to say. "I tell you, Gonzo's a big part of my life. I know that anyone who'd fly with him. But if it's a fact I think of him all the time. I look after him like his baby."

"What about your wife—does Marilyn love Gonzo too?"

"One time, I was looking at Gonzo, and I said to Marilyn, 'Gee, he wants something.'"

"She said, 'We all want something.'"

"Yes, but he can't go to the refrigerator and open the door. Gonzo can't tell you he's got a pain in his tummy. We've got to look after him, anticipate everything he wants. It might be a bit of food he needs, maybe

to go out or just a show of affection."

At this point Thomson bent forward to emphasize the significance of what he was about to reveal. "I tried to figure what Gonzo was really about," he coughed. "It's a piece we play."

So, what did Gonzo end up wanting? Patsy Chisholm gallantly inquired—purposely bunking under her act, hoping that was where they kept the petstole.



With chief strategist Roy, anxiously trying to protect his private thoughts.

"A blotto!" exclaimed the world's eighth-richest man. "That's what Gonzo wanted—a blotto!"

There followed a lengthy silence. Thomson seemed unsettled there was little proof trying to top that remarkable bit of canine mind reading. About half an hour out of Toronto, he started to get restless because the 747 had been unable to adhere to the original delay and was not going to arrive at 5:08, as scheduled. He got on his coat and complained so

lately he might miss getting home in time for his dog's feeding. But Chisholm suggested she take his luggage through customs and drop it off at his house—while he dashed through the terminal, board for Gonzo. Ken Thomson's customs are like that. If he knows and trusts the person he's with, he will talk about his dog or his art collection, but he isn't. Unlike nearly every other rich and powerful individual of even a tenth his wealth and influence, he leaves few controls. "The sweetest thing those who have more than anybody else can do is not to flaunt it," he says. "It's discreet and it's a terribly bad taste. It shows a poor sense of privacy."

The best evidence of Ken Thomson's success in perpetuating his anonymity is that most Canadians, even family or sophisticated businessmen, will regard him as the mythical and retired owner of the publishing empire built up by his father, Roy Thomson. They discuss the current press list as "Young Ken," an immense figurehead whose main accomplishment was to be his father's only son.

"Young Ken" is not 60 years old. "I'm not young anymore, but I don't really mind being called 'Young Ken,'" says he. "My dad was such an unusual individual that nobody can expect to be anywhere near a carbon copy of him. He was one of a kind, he challenged his existence in a single direction, everything emanated from that. Now, it's a different world we live in."

Ken has forced his father's business empire from annual revenues of \$725 million in 1959, when he took over, to \$11.5 billion a decade and a half later. The total equity value of the companies he controls has skyrocketed from less than \$1 billion to more than \$11 billion, exponentially surpassing Roy Thomson's impressive rate of holding assets.

In 1968 following the death of Thomson's North Sea oil holdings for \$670 million, his publishing assets were combined into an umbrella corporation (the Thomson Corp.). At the time of the merger, Thomson believed that it would allow him to set his sights on any target. "I can't imagine any publishing company anywhere

THE POWER BEHIND THE KING

John Tory's real function in the Thomson hierarchy is a sort of constant conjurer of ideas and without the capabilities. "I'm a professional and I never worry about my image," Tory says. "As a businessman, you can have too high a profile, but there's no up side to that whatsoever. When we bought the Hamilton Star Co., there was a big issue, but we didn't say much, what it was down for the coast, and even less, and when I recovered, we said nothing." Tory refuses to play the Roy Street game. "Don't need the kind of guy others seek," he says.

It is too easy to speculate that John Tory is the brains behind Ken Thomson, because that wouldn't be fair to either of them. Thomson is not that smart, and Tory is not

that well-organized. As president of most of the family holdings, companies, Tory controls numerous industries. He acts as a kind of secretary general of the \$9-billion corporate conglomerate, providing, selling, acquiring, supervising, directing, troubleshooting—means, the doing thing—but never gains making the ultimate decision by himself. It is not exactly a surprise, because when he speaks on one issue whether it's really with his voice or Ken's. Veterans of the Thomson organization know that it's usually both, and leave it at that.

Tory needs at least two books a year that have nothing to do with business, books to pore through slowly, as happy to read 16-hour days, plays, novels and books, and, and, and when a friend asked him to go sailing, he discovered he didn't even a short-shoulder shirt. The center of his life is his family—four very bright children and 12 grandchildren. He plays a mean After You've Gone on a harmonium piano and dislikes to bridge. The policy he takes most seriously is keeping up with his wife, Liz, Toronto's

charismatic and famous social ascendant as well as her Thomson's company chair. Tory is a director of Sun Life American Co. of Canada, Rogers Communications Inc., Abitibi-Price Inc. and for the past 20 years, the Royal Bank of Canada. "If you asked almost anyone on the Royal Board who was the most brilliant guy in the world, they'd say John Tory. He asks the most pertinent questions and can see through a deal real quickly."

Thomson himself doesn't say where Tory is watching the game. "If you take the best game in the world, it's the best game in the world—four of business and roll them are some—that's John Tory," he says. "It's the same pleasure for him to work the way I collect paintings and walk my dog. Above all, he's got a great wife, family and good friends. They have him together."

P. C. N.

THOMSON REGULARLY VISITS HANK SNOW AT THE GRAND OLE OPRY

manage take-home pay. Most portraits had fixed salary limits, so that anyone performing really well would eventually work himself or herself out of a job. In pre-computer days, Thomson papers sold their used page units to farmers as chicken-coop insulation and Canadian Press prints to were adjoined from triple to double spacing to save paper. Each newspaper telephone had a pencil tied to it, so there would be no successful stroke floating around. "God help us if they ever realize there are two sides to a piece of loose paper," the publisher was heard to whisper at a management meeting one day.

Ray Magarry, the publisher of the *Toronto Globe and Mail* who persuaded Thomson to invest \$80 million in his paper's national edition, insists there has been no editorial interference from the Thomson head office, a few blocks away. "It's not doing to own the *Harris* *Examiner* and not interfere editorially," he says. "It's another to own the *Globe* in the city where you reside and want the transportation to put on pressure."

But they haven't. On Thomson's 65th birthday, Magarry edited a special one-copy issue of the *Globe*, substituted on his desktop for the real thing, then had a front page with Ken's picture on it and several feature stories about Susan. "That morning, Ken did phone me," Magarry recalls, "and said 'What are you doing, you rascal!'—he indignantly refers to me in a casual-but-alarmed tone that has been stamped, because for a split second he thought I

really was that day's *Globe*. "It was a cute thing to do," he told me. "But I hope it didn't cost the company too much money."

During the late 1970s, Ken Thomson had a unique problem. With oil prices up to as much as \$24 a barrel, his share in the North Sea fields purchased by his father was throwing off

annual revenues of \$200 million. That's not the kind of sum you keep in a savings account. Tax reasons, plus the wish to get into hard assets, dictated new acquisitions, but the chain had run out of cities, towns and even villages where they could maintain newspaper monopolies. Thomson went shopping for a safe, timeless investment for his family. That was why, in the spring of 1979, he purchased, for \$641 million cash, 34 per cent of the *Macdonald* *Bay* Co.

In running his complex operation, Thomson of course enjoys the advantages of proprietorship, so that he can be wrong without triggering any adverse consequences. He also has the supreme luxury of belonging



Thomson mansions: aged curtains, renowned cookies and a high turnover of live-in housekeepers

A KINGDOM FOR A WASTE-BASKET

In the winter of 1980, Ken Thomson need some of his North Sea oil proceeds to purchase, for \$120 million, a major Canadian newspaper chain, *the Publications Ltd.*, but that project had run into new and unfamiliar territory. It had failed in aggressive Ottawa news bureau under the so-called direction of Kevin Doyle (now the editor of *Macdonald's*) that included such stars as Canadian newsmen as Alan Paterson, Walter Stewart and Doug Smith. The bureau is regularly hit by the *Parliamentary Press Gallery* to the news. The problem for its members was that they didn't fit in

with Thomson's usual home-base operation.

When in a Edmonton house about 1,000 Westmore, who was writing out of his own bedroom apartment, asked for a waste-basket, Thomson's executive vice-president, Brian Smith, went to Doyle and told him to do the same thing. Doyle tried to do the same thing, but the stationing officers to send out an extra waste-basket from the Ottawa office.

"It's not even in the Ottawa house!" Doyle strongly demanded, over the telephone of editorial editorial control.

Doyle, who was in the midst of covering the federal election campaign, nevertheless calmly replied "Well, if you mean, 'Do we need it?' No, we don't."

At last, a triumph for head office. Doyle could hardly contain himself. With great pride, he declared: "We have a track that goes from Ottawa, to Toronto, to Winnipeg, then on to

Edmonton. If we get the waste-basket on the track, it won't hardly take up any room, and won't cost us a cent."

So the waste-basket journeyed across the country, and it took only a week and a half to reach its destination. But the Edmonton house's trouble was far from over. Westmore wanted to rent an office and needed furniture. Doyle wanted the usual \$1,600 estimate, but later approved a \$2,500 bid from a local reproduction centre. That didn't save Westmore. He personally listed his copy book by purchasing his pen-and-paper clips on the open market instead of at the reproduction house. The Edmonton house was soon closed, as was the entire PT news operation.

P.C.N.



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to a dynasty, as that financial results—good and bad—can be spread over generations instead of having to meet quarterly projections. The BIC's stock values didn't crash back to their original purchase price for more than a decade after his original purchase, but there was never a thought of liquidating or seeking other drastic remedies. "He never had to keep looking over our shoulders at people taking over any of our companies," John Tury pointed out. "Even when we make major acquisitions that have an initially negative impact on our profitability, in the longer term we'll have a broader base on which we're able to grow. It's really that simple."

In truth, business does not govern Ken Thomson's life, he is much more involved with his family. "He has so much love and affection with the family and Gomez," says his son David. "We get so much closer just seeing him and trying to make him happier."

David likes to quote the maxim of Meyer Guggenheim, the Swiss-born American industrialist who maintained a family dynasty by handing each of his sons a stick and asking them to break it. They did. He then gave each a bundle of sticks, which they couldn't break. "Stand alone, and you will be broken," he told them. "Stand together, and no one will break you." The Thomson family very much sticks together, they are proud and protective of one another, especially in tragic circumstances.



Roy Thomson Hall: "Dad would have been thrilled. I'm so proud to hear his name mentioned."

Just two weeks before Christmas, 1990, God died. "I've had the loss of dear ones, human beings," Ken lamented, "but I've never experienced anything that shakes more than this death. Goodnight with us the last night. I held the little guy in my arms and I thought, I can't really stand this. I left the room and I said I thought, no, he really needs me. I've got to be there. I felt his eyes. I didn't want ever, ever to go through such a thing again...." (D)

WHERE CHARITY STAYS AT HOME

Though he is the world's eighth-richest man, Ken Thomson is one of Canada's most selfless philanthropists. When Toronto-Dominion Bank chairman Richard Thomson (no relation) and Fredrick Eaton, head of his family's department-store chain, called on the wealthy press to select beneficiaries for the Toronto General Hospital, a favorite Establishment charity, they were warned by a mutual friend that the only way they could get any money was to pledge construction of a veterinarian wing to treat Thomson's beloved dog, Gouzo. They thought it was just a joke, but they came back empty-handed.

Thomson's only concession into philanthropy was his successful 1982 effort to have Toronto's premier concert hall, the magnificent structure designed by Arthur Erickson, named after his father. He gave

\$4.5 million to the project, the largest donation ever granted to the performing arts in Canadian history. "Dad would have been thrilled," he says. "I'm so proud to hear it on the radio sometimes, 'Roy Thomson Hall'—my dad's name being mentioned—or see it in the *Guide* and *Star*."

He was born in Marquette Station and lived in Toronto. He even tried to use Lord Thomson of Toronto as his title, but the Conservative government of John Diefenbaker wouldn't let him. Still, a cultural, especially musical edifice hardly seemed an appropriate monument. "I could do without culture," Roy Thomson once confided. "I haven't got any, particularly. And I could do without art. I can do without the theatre. I can do without all these things. Some people love culture. They live on it. They appreciate it and I suffer every time as a way, but, not for me. My favorite music is about the level of Gipsy I like to see like *The Blue Devils* walk, *Swing* down the River and songs from *South Pacific*."

The naming of Roy Thomson Hall cemented a cultural and political favor. Of the \$38 million

engaged to finance the building's construction, \$26.5 million had been allocated by the federal, provincial and municipal governments; another \$11.5 million had been raised from corporate donors.

The Thomson contribution was a redoubt, but hardly essential, would be to build the house, says someone, which is every much did not exceed seeing the last after Roy. Moreover, accountants quickly calculated that the magnificent gift would not really cost Ken much. The \$4.5-million donation was divided into five \$900,000 annual installments, paid through a Thomson scholarship. As well as saving \$450,000 a year in deductible taxes, the delayed payments earned interest of more than \$300,000, leaving the great benefactor a bill for only 42 million.

That's not all. When they attend Thomson Hall concerts, Ken and his wife, Marilyn, regularly phoned down for live house seats—and got them.

The naming of Roy Thomson Hall cemented a cultural and political favor. Of the \$38 million

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THE WOUNDS OF THE PAST

It is a painful family matter that has turned into a public fight. Last month, comedian and TV sitcom star Roseanne Arnold, known as Roseanne Barr until she adopted her married name last year, publicly accused her parents of sexually abusing her as a child. Then, in response, Jerome and Helen Barr appeared on the CBS 48th Evening TV show last week to deny the charge categorically. But Arnold, 38, swiftly denounced her parents for "lying," and she added that they had "kissed I was in an incest-recovery group for almost two years."

Smart business

Arets Roddick, founder of the popular Body Shop cosmetics franchise, describes herself as "an enlightened capitalist gadfly." But in her new autobiography, *Body and Soul*, Roddick says that business strategy was to survive in the 1980s on credit from her success. As she recounts in the 204-page book, she and her husband, Gordon, opened their first store in the southern English seaside resort of Brighton with a bank loan of only \$7,000. But their connections grew into a vast network of suppliers, manufacturers and retailers, not limited to cosmetics, because Roddick is popular. Since then, the Body Shop franchise has grown to include more than 600 stores worldwide, including 88 in Canada. Roddick says that customers also appreciate her unique corporate philosophy, which mixes business with the promotion of such causes as human rights and environmentalism. SM Roddick, 46. "This is not just a job. Businesses can be fun, on much kinder values than profit alone."

Roddick: just a 'capitalist gadfly'

THE BRUSHSTROKES OF FAME

Canadian artist Charles Pachter made headlines last year when he claimed that Canada Post used one of his paintings of the Canadian flag to design a stamp. Now, Pachter, who says that reports of his dispute with the post office were overblown, has become the first Canadian honored with an exhibition at the esteemed Centre d'art, presently Yoo Gogh at Saint-Hippolyte-de-Provence. The festive town in southern France is the place where the 49-year-old postmodernist painter Vincent Van Gogh lived out the end of his life. Pachter's three-month retrospective opens on Oct. 22. It features more than 50 of his paintings and graphics, including his oil-on-canvas interpretations of popular Canadian symbols. One such *Queen Elizabeth II* riding on a mouse. Pachter, 48, who left for France last week, said Maclean's that he welcomes the French recognition of his work. Added Pachter before he departed: "Here, painters are longer Canadian. In France, they are treated like stars."

Pachter: star treatment in France

PHOTO: JAMES HARRIS

Garr: from good character to evil

THE NASTY GIRL

For most of her 20-year career, actress Lori Loughlin has played insufferably upstanding characters. But in the new tv comedy serial *Good and Evil*, Garr, 48, takes on a villainous role. She portrays a ruthless tycoon who will stop at nothing to gain control of her mother's business empire. Garr, who played Dustin Hoffman's girlfriend in the 1982 cross-dressing comedy *Twinkle*, says that she is pleased with the change of pace. She added: "I consider myself an extremely evil person, so I don't see why I isn't obvious that I should be cast in this."

The new man of the lincolncloth

Ottawa-born actor Wolf Larson has become tv's latest Tarzan—the 19th performer to play the role since Edgar Rice Burroughs published *Tarzan of the Apes* in 1914. But the 33-year-old Larson says that the new series is markedly different from previous versions. Declined Larson, who now lives in California: "He deal with no politics, the destruction of the rule forest, endangered species—things that are important to the 1990s."



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The Blue Jays celebrating their division-clinching win last week at SkyDome; an emphasis on pitching and defense

SPORTS

A golden championship season

The Toronto Blue Jays battle for a berth in the World Series

Just hours before they clinched their division championship last week, ensuring a berth in this year's American League Championship Series (ALCS), the Toronto Blue Jays worked out with all the seriousness of a summer camp. Pitcher David Wells tracked down fly balls in the outfield with hammering abandon, left fielder Cindy Maldonado did a poor imitation of a third baseman and right-fielder Jose Carter batteded slapper Dave Parker in a coast attempt to disrupt the veteran's batting practice. What might appear to be

undisciplined mayhem, however, is not likely to change, even in the playoffs. Officials of both the Jays and the Minnesota Twins, their opponents in this week's best-of-seven game ALCS, insist that players who sit around camp better able to handle the pressure of a pennant race. "Hitting gets in the ball park in a very clean way in the season of both clubs," said Andy MacPhail, general manager of the Twins. "When the gates become a job for you, you lose some of your ability to compete. You have to retain some of that little-boy enjoyment of playing."

Call it the Spengler-Clean Series. Not only do the Jays and Twins play baseball with childlike zeal, but they represent cities known as nice, clean places to live. Although some Canadians might beg to differ, Ontario's capital retains its "Toronto the good" image as the United States, meanwhile, the two cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, the urban epicentre of a state known as the Land of 10,000 Lakes, bear little resemblance to such gritty baseball capitol as Chicago and New York. In fact, if the sticks were a movie, it would have no trouble

with censors. The teams' expenditures are also PG-rated, growing steadily thanks to environments for their players. The Twins even devote five color pages in their 1991 media guide to snapshots of the players with their wives and children.

Although such batting reforms may not excite the U.S. television executives who pay \$1.8 billion for the right to broadcast major-league baseball, they are cherished by the points interests of Toronto and Minneapolis who pitch their devoted stadiums for the possession party. With apologies to author Garrison Keillor, creator of the fictional Minnesota town of Lake Wobegon, Toronto and Minneapolis are places where the nice are strong, the women are handsome and the baseball teams are well above average.

The Blue Jays and Twins began the season as wary defensive forays. The Jays, who have twice before reached the playoffs but have never appeared in a World Series, were rebuilt last winter through trades and free-agent acquisitions, and only makes favored them to win the American League's eastern division. The Twins, meanwhile, had fallen from 1985 World Series-champion to last place in the AL West in 1990, and were expected to finish well behind the powerful Oakland Athletics and Chicago White Sox. Like the Blue Jays, however, the Twins made successful personnel changes during the past two years and transformed the franchise into the "bookends" of the next choice to reach the World Series against the champions of the National League—the Pittsburgh Pirates or the Atlanta Braves. Although the Jays

and Twins played a season-ending, three-game series against each other, players on both teams said that the outcome of the championship battle was impossible to predict. Said Parker, a playoff and World Series veteran: "The regular season goes out the window because, in a short series, it's all about who's hot and who's not."

Among every disgruntled fan, the Jays have a reputation for being the team that is not hot when it counts. The franchise has been a competitive and financial success overall since its evolution into the American League in 1977. It has string together nine straight winning seasons and set baseball's all-time attendance record—a remarkable 4,000,536 fans—this season at SkyDome. But the Jays squandered a three-pen-to-one lead in the 1985 ALCS and eventually lost four games to Kansas City, dropped their last seven games of the 1987 campaign and were unable to Detroit, and were eliminated in five playoff games by Oakland in 1990.

According to the Blue Jays, the 1991 season is different. They say that the team is stronger defensively, led by the all-star outfielder of Carlos, Maldonado and especially Dennis White,

the graceful centre fielder, and by Roberto Alomar, the scrupulous ace, baseman. The trade for White from Cleveland and the emergence of Juan Guzman, the hard-throwing color who 10th straight win on Oct. 1 broke the Jays record for consecutive victories, have strengthened the team's pitching. "I think that this club has stronger pitching and is better defensively than those other two clubs," said owner Rocco Martino, a veteran of the 1985 and 1988 Jays teams. "And I believe that you really do win with pitching and defense."

The competition is widely credited with stoking the Blue Jays to their third division championship. Early in the season, with slug-

kill, the Jays have maced some of what they gave up to rebuild the team. They lost slugger George Bell, star first baseman Fred McGriff, and only one-catcher Carter proved to be a consistent home-run threat. Instead, the Jays attack is often spearheaded by the speed of its first two batters in the batting order. White and Alomar. Said Parker: "We need David Wells to bring them down. We need that defence work well."

The team that the Jays face this week has been largely overhauled since it won the World Series in 1987. Only seven members of that 24-man roster remain. In the past two years, the Twins added pitching from Steve Niekro and Rick Aguilera by trade and Jack

Martinez from the free-agent market, and saw second-year right-hander Scott Erickson blossom into a potential Cy Young winner as the AL's best pitcher. And even though led the AL in team batting average, largely on the performances of such longtime stars as centre-fielder Kirby Puckett and such newcomers as designated hitter Chris Dole, who joined the team this season as a free agent.

Officials of both clubs concede that no matter who wins, they will pay for their seasons. MacPhail said that after winning the 1987 World Series, Minnesota lost many of its players because it could not afford to pay them what the market would have. He said that the 14 players from that squad who are still in baseball now earn a combined annual salary of more than \$25 million, which is about the same as the Twins' total 25-man players' salary budget for 1991. "It's an era in the market, and we really can't make the economic pressure that goes along with winning," he said. But Blue Jays president Paul Beaton, whose budget was padded by an estimated \$60 million this year from stock reversals, predicted that his payroll might increase by as much as 25 per cent next season.

De-payer, the style and strengths of the AL franchises are so similar that the series should be tight and entertaining. Beaton suggests the best pitching battle for this division. Both are defensively sound and have players with character and experience. "We caught up well with the Blue Jays," MacPhail told McVie's. "I think the games will be close and the series will go on or seven games." But Beaton, who had just watched the Jays' dramatic comeback from behind conquest of the California Angels to clinch the division last week, and that he liked his team's chances. "It's going to be tight, but the American League Red Sox isn't a picnic either," he said while during the spray of cameras. "But I think we have a better chance." He added: "It should be a lot of fun from here on in." And if, in the Spengler-Clean Series, at all, what baseball is all about.

JAMES DEACON

DUEL OF THE DOMES

PITCHING: The Jays have the deepest staff in the American League, and will start Jimmy Koy, Juan Guzman, Tom Candiotti and possibly Todd Stettin. If the bullpen loses star-armed Tom Seaver, Duane Ward is a capable cover. Twins starters Jack Morris, Kevin Lapan and Scott R. Schumaker have won more games than Toronto's top three, and slapper Rick Aguilera is reliable. **Edge: Jays**

HITTING: The Jays have some power, but their biggest asset is the speed of Edwin White and Roberto Alomar and the clutch hitting of Joe Carter. The Twins have the best team hitting average in the American League, largely because of catcher Kirby Puckett, catcher Brian Harper and designated hitter Chili Davis, among others. **Edge: Twins**

FIELDING: The Jays are spectacular in centre field with White, at second base with Karmali and at third base with Rolly Gotter. But ordinary elsewhere. The Twins are not as flashy but make fewer errors, and have excellent overall outfield defence with Puckett, Dan Glavanis and Shane Mack. **Edge: Twins**

BENCH STRENGTH: In Moats, Vintar, Pat Tabler, Rene Gonzalez and Roberto Melendez, the Jays have a wealth of veterans who can take to the occasion. The Twins have in hope that their starting play healthy because, aside from infielder Al Newman, their bench lacks experience. **Edge: Jays**

going third-baseman Kelly Gruber out of action with a thumb injury and first-baseman John Olerud struggling with a injury batting average. Blue Jays pitchers were responsible for making up for the catcher's offensive shortcomings. Starting pitchers Todd Stettin, Jimmy Koy and White led the way in the season struggle, and the short-outfielders of Duane Ward and Tom Henke approached perfection when called upon to protect a lead.

The NHL at 75

Problems take the shine off an anniversary

The Meridian, a Via passenger train, was dashing across Ontario towards Montreal last week when the oldest living ex-Toronto Maple Leaf met the train's newest member. The Leafs took the train to Montreal to play the Canadiens and open the National Hockey League's 75th season. The players occupied six cars, journalists and retired Maple Leafs were in the next car, and other passengers sat in the last four cars. After lunch, 90-year-old Frank Patrick, who played his last game for the Leafs in 1937, set out to meet the 1991-1992 Maple Leafs players who were a team captain that he recruited after the Leafs won their first Stanley Cup in 1932. He shook hands, posed for photos and played a hand of poker with 395-5, 35-year-old Doug Berube, captain of the Leafs in the off-season. "The last time I was on a train was 35 years ago," said Patrick. But for most of the correct Leafs, the afternoon on the Meridian was their first taste of train travel.

As it reaches its 75th season, the NHL is

staging a series of nostalgia-themed events, including the Leafs' railway journey and the use of original team sweaters, to celebrate its past. The league began operating on Dec. 18, 1877, with two teams in Montreal, one in Toronto and one in Ottawa. It is now a transcontinental organization with 23 clubs, including the San Jose Sharks in California, who played their first game on Oct. 4 in Vancouver. But despite its long history and numerous accomplishments, the ice faces several pressing problems that may dull the shine of its anniversary celebrations.

Some of the league's biggest stars failed to report to training camp last season because of the Edmonton Oilers' accumulated disciplinary Mark Messier, their former captain and a



Patrick standing ovation

10-year veteran, by trading him to the New York Rangers on Oct. 4. The player likely to be the game's next superstar, 18-year-old Toronto resident Eric Lindros, decided to sign his junior team rather than sign with the Quebec Nordiques, who acquired his rights at the NHL's annual draft in June.

The league faced more employee control as it attempts to negotiate a new collective bargaining agreement to replace the five-year pact with the National Hockey League Players Association that expired on Sept. 30. According to league president John Ziegler, the owners' 17-member negotiating committee presented a comprehensive proposal for a new agreement on Sept. 28, but the players association broke off discussions in Toronto. Robert Goodenow, the Toronto-based deputy executive director of the players association, said "They proceeded on with what they described as their best offer. It contained a number of take-it-or-leave-it steps backward."

Officials on both sides of the dispute acknowledge that free agency is one of the most controversial issues. Under the current agreement, there are three different categories of free agency, depending on a player's age and experience. According to the owners, the play-



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SPORTS

ers association is seeking a substantial liberalization of the rules that would give Hiti players more freedom to negotiate with the owners of their choice. But many players contend that the free-agency compensation requirement discourages teams from signing free agents.

While the league's negotiations with the players were stalled, the Hiti did reach an agreement last week with New York City-based SportsChannel America on a one-year television contract. The league's previous three-year deal with SportsChannel, worth an estimated \$19 million annually, expired at the end of last season. The new deal is worth only \$6.2 million, apparently reflecting an industry-wide drop in advertising revenues for sports programming. SportsChannel, a cable network that reaches 35 million American homes, will televise 150 Hiti games this season, including at least 65 playoff matches.

Despite the tensions between players and owners over the collective agreement, opening night of the league's 77th season was a time to celebrate the game and its colorful past. The season began with games among the six Hiti teams that existed before the league's 1987 expansion—the Leafs against the Canadiens, the Rangers against the Boston Bruins and the Detroit Red Wings against the Chicago Blackhawks. Each team wore its old-style uniform.

The Canadiens, a team with a history as brilliant as any in professional sport, opened about 60 former players, including Jean Beliveau, Maurice (Rocket) Richard, Jean Beauger



The Canadiens and Leafs in old-style uniforms: past glories, present problems

and Berton (Boss) Hound Gouffon, from across the country to the opening game. Canadiens public relations director Claude Meunier introduced the players before the game and, when he announced Richard had the crowd roared with a prolonged and vigorous standing ovation.

For their part, the Maple Leafs attempted to recapture hockey's past by taking the train to Montreal. Dick Duff, a former Leaf and Canadian who now scouts for Toronto, said that he recalled playing in Chicago on Sunday nights and arriving home in Montreal the follow-

ing afternoon. Those were long trips, he said, but they allowed players to become closer and build team spirit. "This year's team captain, 34-year-old Wendel Clark, who slept for about half of the five-hour trip, acknowledged that train travel was new to him. Said Clark: "This is the first time I've been on a passenger train. It's even uncomfortable than the bus." And briefly, the nostalgic journey into hockey's past seemed to sweep away the dirty issues that trouble the venerable league.

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The appeal of man's four-footed friends

BY TRENT FRAYNE

I was the coeditor of the sports section *Dick* Belland: that the only true horse lover was another horse. Even so, it is possible for two-legged humans to grow increasingly fond of their four-legged friends.

For instance, after E. P. Taylor's fiery little colt Northern Dancer won the Kentucky Derby, the owner was greatly surprised by the response to the victory. "Hundreds and hundreds of letters arrived from all parts of Canada and the United States as well," Taylor told me. "The great majority were from young women, girls in their early teens. I had no idea that these young people had as strong a feeling for horses."

This sort of thing is currently happening to your agent over a brilliant filly called Dancie Smurty. It hasn't matched the point where little notes are being written to her owner, a tall, lean, sharp-featured man named Timm Semrad, but there have been early morning notes to her breeder at Toronto's Woodbine Race Track where she's stabled on the south side of barn 14A, hallway down.

There, she stands perfectly content on a raised bed of fresh-hay straw, awaiting the start of afternoon training for the biggest test of her life, Breeders' Cup day at Churchill Downs in Louisville, Ky., on Nov. 2. This is the day of the eighth annual Breeders' Cup series of seven races, each with a purse worth at least \$1 million. She'll race in either the male-and-one-eight-hundred-gallon quarter horse and mares, or the male-and-one-hundred-gallon Classic against the best horses of my gender in age for a purse of \$1 million. If you're a fan of the sport, you know, Jim Day, Canada's leading saddle of thoroughbred horses, a slim, tall, 45-year-old in gold-rimmed glasses, will decide which race to put her in after they see how she trains through October and assess the colic of the two girls.

Maximum, she stands quietly at Woodbine, a relatively tranquil horse for one who has no such wish with nerve and fire. She's called Dancie by the people who work in matching red-and-gold wickerhats, the colors of Semrad's farm-Son

For a horse player, it's hard to beat the desperate charge of horses bred and trained to give their whole being to winning

Pearl, at the gleaming barn 14A, caring for the 27 race horses Jim Day has stabled there. She was named Dancie by Timm Semrad, a cheerleader, blood money in a lot of her years. Dancie Smurty resembled Thorvald of Justice Tandy, the British-bred star of the movie *Grinding Glass*. So she became Dancie. "She is one of herself," Timm says. "She is a little mischievous and is very determined."

She is also very rich. This year, Dancie Smurty has won better than \$5.5 million, and is unbeaten and really undisciplined in seven straight stakes races, including the Queen's Plate, the Prince of Wales Stakes and the Breeders' Stakes, the Triple Crown of Canadian racing. For this too, she has an additional \$1-million bonus put up by the Bank of Montreal as a publicity gimmick. The most recent triumph for the tall, dark-brown, long-legged three-year-old was in the Mohawk Million, where she whipped, among others, Fly So Free, last year's two-year-old champion colt in the United States.

It's always not to feel a little for a wealthy woman, but, really, it's like Dancie wins (oh yes, Dancie wins) when I'm writing that's her big appeal, inducing some face to feel she's the best Canadian-bred since Northern Dancer in

1964, the year he won the Kentucky Derby, the most heavily hyped, shoddy horse race on earth. She is a delight to watch even walking, her stride long and calm. "She walks like a woman," a woman of tall style who heard to maraud at the Woodbine walking ring.

But it's on the track that Dancie Smurty wins the racing fans. Her talent is to come dragging out of the final turn into the home-stretch, her rider drenched out, engaging the rule, never losing a glove on her, letting her pull free of the field and glide like a great dark locomotive under the finish line. First, of course.

For a horse player, it's hard to beat a stretch run, the desperate charge of horses bred and trained to give their whole being to winning, and so it's easy to get attached to those who achieve to take in the drive for the wire. Half a dozen years ago, there was John Henry, the great old gelding's gelding being a male horse whose interest in the opposite sex has been rewarded by a shrewd breeding arrangement. John Henry was one of those dead-give-man-ness that would come off the pace and stick his long, wet, black nose on the wire just ahead of everybody else's. On sometimes he'd be on the lead, his head-oldsmat thumping like an oil rig, all these tiny sprouts coming off him, and gone John Henry to give good lead, looking on, holding on, and just making it to the wire with the same old long, wet, black nose just before everything swept past him.

John Henry was owned by a guy named Sam Rubin, and one time when John was 9 or 10 or so, Rubin was asked how long he planned to keep John in training.

"Well, I keep saying we're going to use him until he has his last minute," said Sam, "but I don't like to say to so many John. You see, he doesn't know that he is Jewish."

It is a different way. Dancie has a broad appeal, too. Like, it's unusual for a filly to demand colts as clearly as she has done it this year, and she's been doing it on both grass courses and dirt tracks and at extremely short distances of three-quarters of a mile or relatively long distances of a mile and a half. And so far, she's been unbeaten. But Dancie hasn't had to be whipped out how deeply this horse's muscles can go.

Her trainer, Jim Day, no relation to Pat, is a Canadian born in Thornhill, on the northern outskirts of Toronto. His father and mother were American immigrants. When Dancie was 18 in 1964, he made Canada's equitation team, riding a five-year-old jumper of small stature, Canadian Club. They grew together. When Jim was 25, he and Canadian Club joined Canada as its only gold medal at the 1968 Olympic Games in Mexico. "Jim was the Wayne Gretzky of show jumping," Jim Rubin said once. Elder was a veteran rider on the Canadian team.

When Ernie Samuel taught Canadian Club, he and Day became acquainted. In 1977, when Samuel undertook to build a racing stable, he persuaded Day to train the horses. Since then, Jim has become Canada's best, which doesn't necessarily make him a horse lover, but does pose the question: Could he have done it if he didn't love horses?



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CAPTION: A WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

Maclean's



Bishop's Pond: stunning evidence of David Milne's gift for capturing textures

ART

Striking originals

Celebrating a Group of Seven contemporary

Ontario-born artist David Milne had certainly single-handedly lit the canon wrote that having "bills to sit on while peering over hills" ranked high on his wish list. Primarily a landscape painter, Milne, who died in 1983 at age 73, led a life that was full-rich but costly. In 1934, while living in a ten-pager shack near Georgian Bay, he was obliged to sell his entire body of work, approximately 2,000 pictures, to Vincent Massey and his wife, Alice. Asking price: \$5,000. The future governor general and his wife did not buy 300 of them at that lumbrous rate. More recently, however, one of Milne's paintings sold for \$85,000. And last week, the largest retrospective ever of Milne's elegant and original work opened at the McMichael Canadian Art Collection in Kleinburg, Ont., 30 km northwest of Toronto.

The 155-piece show, which traces in January to the Vancouver Art Gallery, co-organizer of the exhibition, and then in July to the National Gallery in Ottawa, seems likely to

consolidate the reputation of a long-undervalued artist. Funded by Trizec Investment Management Inc., Amer Bank of Canada and The Financial Post, the 11-month show includes watercolours, oil paintings and prints from major public galleries and private collections. Said the retrospective's curator, Ian Thom: "He remains for me an endlessly fascinating artist." Added Thom, formerly on the McMichael staff and ally now a senior curator at the Vancouver Art Gallery: "In his pictures, he was constantly challenging himself and doing the unexpected."

But Milne has always remained in the shadow of his famous contemporaries. Those Thomas and the Group of Seven. His own approach to landscape was very different from theirs—as aquatic, claustrophobic, for that matter. While their bold, impressionistic celebration nature in its full resplendence, Milne's art has a watery, atmospheric quality, an intimacy rooted in restraint. Partly because of the simplicity of his pictures—many of them are no bigger than a

place mat—they have brought relatively modest sums at auction. The record price for a Milne was set at Toronto in 1987, when an oil painting, *Troutpans*, from *Above the Rainbow* sold for \$18,000, plus the auction house's premium of \$7,800. (Only Carr's works of similar size have sold for comparable sums; some Group of Seven oil paintings have sold for more than \$500,000.) Milne's art never seems to be heard—but, as Thom told *Maclean's*, "if you really take the time to look at it, you will be rewarded."

Early in life, Milne learned to work hard and often frugally. Raised in Paisley, Ont., 150 km northwest of Toronto, he was the youngest of 13 children. His parents, both Scottish immigrants, barely managed to support the family by running a home laundry and selling produce from their garden. As a young man, Milne taught school for three years in Paisley and saved his money. In 1905, after borrowing additional funds from one of his brothers, he moved to New York City to attend art school. After three years of study at the Art Students League, he remained in the city, doing out as an assistant to a commercial artist.

All the time that he was painting signs and illustrating magazines, he continued to work at his own passion. By frequenting the most progressive galleries, Milne came into contact with the work of such influential French artists as Georges Seurat and Henri Matisse. Soon, his own work, which relied on the bright colors and translated brushwork that Postimpressionism had popularized, was gaining critical acclaim. Five of his pictures were included in the 1913 International Exhibition of Modern Art, a check-of-the-cure exhibition that enraged world conservatives and sent doves in history as the Armory Show, a rehearsal to the building in which it was held.

But at the same time that he was gaining recognition, the difficult and contemplative artist was restless in the city. He wanted to move somewhere less expensive in order to abandon the time-consuming commercial work and focus solely on his art. In 1916, Milne and his wife—he had married a New Yorker, bookkeeper Mary (Philly) Higgins, in 1912—moved to Boston, Canada, a village in the hills of Upstate New York. By the time he left the city, he had begun to develop his distinctive preference for subdued colors, applied so sparingly that areas of unspiced background showed through. It was in Boston, Canada, however, that his truly classic work came as an artist. A peaceful watercolor work from his first year there, *Bishop's Pond*, shows stunning evidence of Milne's gift for capturing contrast-



White Marsh (1912): An early New York City work owed a debt to Postimpressionism

ing textures. While the trees on the shore are starkly depicted, the artist gave their reflections a look by brushing a watercolor wash over the pond—a beautifully simple idea, and one that is entirely consistent with Milne's philosophical approach to his art. He once described his pictures as "simplifications of life and color intended to produce a thrill, a kick." An artist, he also wrote, "doesn't try to reproduce the thing before him; he simplifies and eliminates until he knows exactly what stirred him."

Milne's Boston Canvas years were interrupted by service as an official Canadian war artist in 1915 and 1918. The current retrospective confirms an artistically and historically fascinating sampling of the paintings he executed in England near the end of the First World

War, and in France soon after the fighting had ceased. Better at portraying stark soldiers than human figures in motion, Milne's most effective work depicted the war's desolate aftermath: wraith-like figures in a very dark, "I never could quite decide if it was the last soldier or the last tourist," he wrote with characteristic irony, "it was both."

Milne returned to Boston, Canada, for a time in 1919, and lived in various parts of Upstate New York throughout the 1920s. Meanwhile, he attempted to gain a foothold in the Canadian art world. Group of Seven member J. H. Macdonald arranged for a solo show of Milne's work in Toronto in 1924. But, as David Sidons notes in an essay in the retrospective catalogue, nothing sold. And in Macdonald's reported, the only response from the critics was "a great deal of silent wondering."

Still, Milne returned to Ontario for good in 1929. Apart from two brief periods in Toronto, he lived in rural areas for the rest of his life, frequently on his own in isolated colonies that he had built. He and his first wife parted in 1933, and five years later, he married his second wife, Kathleen (Philly) Phibbs. David Milne Jr., their son and his only child, was born when the artist was 58. By then, Milne was not just beginning to receive critical and commercial success. In Douglas Duncan, the Toronto gallery owner who had become his dealer in 1938, the artist found a committed and influential champion.

During the last 35 years of his career, Milne's art has been enjoying a renaissance. His colonies became more vibrant, and his trademark style, strictly line started to soften—especially when he started adding more water to his watercolours. As well, his late oil paintings, such as the 1944 canvas *Melrose and Orange Lakes*, have a warmer, looser look.

Meanwhile, Milne, who had always drawn inspiration from real landscapes, and flowers and other subjects that he could see and touch, turned increasingly to fanciful and spiritual subjects. Among his late works are mystical depictions of Noah's Ark and more serene religious meditations on the theme of ascension. From a technical standpoint, Milne remained a truly innovative artist, but the pictures from his final years lack the exuberant boldness of his earlier work. When he was living in Boston, Ont., in 1952, a stroke ended his artistic career. A second stroke ended his life a year later. Four decades after his death, as the current retrospective reveals, David Milne's quietly articulated work still speaks with enduring clarity.

Melrose and Orange Lakes: "In his pictures, he was constantly challenging himself"



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PAMELA YOUNG

A demonic puppeteer

J. Edgar Hoover used secrets to pull strings

J. EDGAR HOOVER: THE MAN AND THE SECRETS
By Curt Gentry
(Ferguson, 346 pages \$34.95)

Few if any figures in the history of the United States accumulated as much power, and wielded it for so long, as the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Director J. Edgar Hoover. For nearly half a century, from 1935 to 1972, he ran the FBI as

workshop for a crazy maniac and that our duty is to find out what he wants and to resist the world that he believes in. That world has never been as thoroughly exposed and explained as it is in Curt Gentry's *J. Edgar Hoover: The Man and the Secrets*.

Researched over 15 years, Gentry's hefty biography reads like a thriller, while making a significant contribution to the history and understanding of the era. Gentry co-edited with Vincent Bugliosi of the much-praised *Mitch*

covered a life on the fringes of which Hoover had noted that the contents "may be of interest." The file contained allegations that the President and Frank Sinatra had conducted investigations with cell girls.

Gentry details the ways in which Hoover released his information drop by drop. Almost everywhere, he let the Kennedy love of some other family scandal that he had detailed in his file. The first child who never married and lived with his mother until she died in 1936, when he was 43, had evidence that Marilyn Monroe had an affair with John Kennedy. Monroe told a friend that she had once asked Robert Kennedy when he was going to live Hoover, a man she hated because he had tried to have her third husband, left-leaning playwright Arthur Miller, blacklisted. And according to Monroe, Kennedy replied that he said the President did not deal strong enough to live Hoover.

The FBI head used the film agent as essentially blackmail. The Kennedy was giving him permission to get meetings just not with Robert. Later King J's house, but also on any level where the civil-rights leader stayed. Hoover was looking for proof that the civil-rights movement was a Communist plot. The tape yielded no evidence that King had seen to the party, but they did reveal his sexual liaisons with women all over the country. Hoover decided to, in his words, "neutralize" King, and the FBI sent an anonymous letter to his home—in the hope, according to Gentry, that it would encourage him to commit suicide. The civil-rights leader's wife, Coretta, opened the package, which contained a letter detailing King's many affairs and tape recordings of his bedroom trysts.

When Hoover died at home after suffering a heart attack, the most secret and sensitive of the scandal files disappeared. But most burned and closeted collectors began destroying material within hours of the discovery of his body. No one, Gentry writes, is sure just how much paper went down the shredder, but there are indications that the contents of 15 to 20 file cabinets were destroyed.

Gentry reports the rumors of Hoover's alleged homosexuality, but dismisses such speculations. He does suggest that Hoover's death might not have been natural, giving credence to the belief that the man who agents referred to as "the Boss" might have been murdered, and that the heart attack might have been chemically induced. Memo, who was also too frightened of Hoover to fire him, delivered the eulogy. "J. Edgar Hoover," he said, "became a living legend while still a young man, and he lived up to his legend as the decades passed. His death only heightened the respect and admiration felt for him across the land and in every land where men cherish freedom." On the evidence of Gentry's book, however, freedom was the last thing as J. Edgar Hoover's mind

WILLIAM LUTHER



Former finance minister Michael Wilson, Mulroney presiding ordinary affairs

BOOKS

Singing for the rich

Is Brian Mulroney a lackey for big business?

THE QUICK AND THE DEAD:
BRIAN MULRONEY, BIG BUSINESS
AND THE SEDUCTION OF CANADA
By Leslie McQuay
(Ferguson, 254 pages \$27.95)

According to Leslie McQuay, Brian Mulroney's philosophy of life was set when he was only 7 and he was placed atop a piano to sing *Dreams* for Col. Robert McCormick, the legendary Chicago newspaper tycoon. McCormick knew him, and McQuay argues, Mulroney was not stopped singing for the rich and powerful since. The Toronto journalist's new book, *The Quick and the Dead*, is a passionate condemnation of legislation enacted under the Tories that has benefited big corporations and those who run them at the expense of ordinary Canadians. McQuay's laptop is long, from free trade through our return to Ottawa's summer to the U.S. drug lobby, which severely limited Canadian access to low-priced generic drugs.

But the biggest gateway of all may be under way right now under the guise of globalization, according to McQuay. By enforcing the free-business agreement that Canada must compete in a global marketplace, he writes, the Mulroney government is surrendering control

of the economy to huge multinational corporations. Inevitably, she says, they will play off cities against cities for lower wages and bigger tax concessions, with big business the only winner.

McQuay, who in 1987 wrote *Behind Closed Doors*, a look at the country's tax system, is at last best when she crams her sharp journalist's eye on the principal players in the Canada-U.S. free trade negotiations: Simon Rensman, Canada's chief trade negotiator, is glibly in a belching anger during an interview with the author when she says that he was outmaneuvered by his U.S. counterpart, Peter Murphy, on the key issue of granting free access to U.S. markets. Yet he becomes almost an object of pity when he hangs for the telephone, hoping to visit for a call from the Prime Minister Mulroney, who at one time called Rensman regularly, had not telegraphed in months. On the U.S. side, McQuay says that Murphy despised Rensman and goaded the Canadian negotiator into the lowering signs for which he is famous. Murphy's strategy was to stonewall on Canada's demands, and every outburst by Rensman suited his plan, keeping the negotiations down to screaming and unproductive confrontation. As the deadline for completion approached ever near, the negotiations were taken out of Rensman's hands. Mulroney, with



Hoover: 'a crazy maniac' who used the massive facilities of the FBI to pursue his whims

his own private delirium, ordered illegal wire taps, break-ins and beatings. His word was policy as he ruthlessly used the massive facilities and manpower of the bureau to pursue his personal propensities and whims. The bullying, feared Hoover, who never missed a chance at self-promotion, blackmailed both President John F. Kennedy and his attorney general, Robert F. Kennedy, waged a campaign of character assassination against Martin Luther King Jr. and manipulated every president from Franklin Delano Roosevelt to Richard Nixon. Along the way, he built up a file of secrets that bought the silence of his subjects. "There is something sickening about a secret," Hoover once said. In 1958, Roy Moore, the special agent in charge of the Atlanta FBI office, told an underling "You must understand that you're

Stalker: *The True Story of the Man Behind the Mask* (1994), scrupulously documents Hoover's movements as he joined the FBI in 1935 and began creating his own myth. Even when he died in 1972, most of the nation still viewed him as the hero who personally took a hand in apprehending such notorious figures as bank robber John Dillinger and accused gangster John and Ethel Rosenberg. Since then, investigations by Congress and the media have revealed a different Hoover—the bigoted, bully and sinister file clerk who cross-referenced every snafu of scandal until he had succeeded to just about everybody he wanted to influence.

Hoover was a genius at using his secret files to stay in power. He knew that John and Robert Kennedy wanted to get rid of him. A month after the President's inauguration, Robert re-



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BOOKS

his personal prestige on the line on the free trade issue, replaced Robinson with his chief of staff, Derek Burney and, in the end, Canada settled for a pact that Robinson says is far short of what he had hoped for.

McQuig contended that Canadians were misled on the free trade issue from the beginning; it was presented to them as a Canadian initiative, but the real impetus came from Washington. At a meeting in Toronto in 1983, U.S. Trade Representative William Brock told the Business Council on National Issues, a powerful Canadian business lobby, that Washington was no longer interested in ancient trade agreements along the lines of the Canada-U.S. Auto Pact, but would welcome discussions on free trade. Brock stated that Canada would have to make the first approach, he saw little chance that Canadian voters would approve free trade if it was presented as a U.S. proposal.

Once negotiations began, U.S. businessmen joined enthusiastically in a lobby headed by James Robinson III, the chairman of American Express, to push for free trade. They were so enthusiastic, in fact, that they had to be restrained by their lawyer and Washington power broker Robert Strauss, who warned them that they risked creating a backlash in Canada. Within months of free trade becoming law, the government granted a foreign bank licence to American Express, which Robinson had been seeking for years, even though it did not meet many of the licensing requirements under Canadian law. However, McQuig does not fully accept the charges that the licence was a payoff for Robinson's efforts on behalf of free trade. Most likely, she says, "McQuig dealt with him as he'd always dealt with the rich and powerful: he gave them what they wanted."

Readers who enjoy peering into the back rooms of big government and big business will delight in McQuig's book, although they may have trouble accepting that the business and political elites are as villainous as she suggests. Even the most ardent conspiracy theorist will be disabused by McQuig's contention that the real purpose of Canada's high interest rates was to break the power of the trade union by creating unemployment.

McQuig makes a convincing case that the Mulroney government's policies have worsened the lot of the average Canadian. But her steepest charges are based more on anecdotes than on precision. Essentially, she suggests that we should reject the free-market Mandarins of big business and retreat to a fortress Canada dependent on our natural resources for survival. If, as threatened, those businessmen and their capital exit the country, let them go, she says. In McQuig's view, there will be others to take their place, and "life would go on more or less as it has."

Perhaps, but turning toward ourselves runs the risk of creating a backwater with a drastically reduced standard of living for all. In any case, with our economy already so intertwined with that of the United States, it is unlikely ever to happen.

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A lioness in winter

Katharine Hepburn works her spell in print

MR. STORIES OF MY LIFE
By Katharine Hepburn
(Random House, 420 pages, \$33)

Katharine Hepburn has never been just an actress at any point in a movie star. For the past 40 or more years, she has been a legend, famous for the Voice (New England patois) word, that style (she practically invented trousers for women, those look likebookends to the fact) and most of all, her character (a kind of independence, and a wayward spirit), all of which, when put together, separated her from both the glamorous actresses and the serious actresses in show business. There is simply no one like her. And there is nothing like her autobiography, *Mr. Stories of My Life*.

At times, when she writes of her last days with her dying lover, Spencer Tracy, the book is as confessional and immediate as a journal. At other times, it descends into cynicism and evenness. But it is almost always a brilliant read, mostly because the Voice comes through



Hepburn: there is simply no one like her

in every line. The prologue offers a hint of things to come, as the author, now 84, does verbal battle with her public persona, which she refers to as The Creature. "Shut up! I'm sick of you. I'm not going to hate behind you anymore. You looked right. You sounded right. You were lucky. You caught on and got rich. Now I'm going to take over."

Taking over is something that Hepburn, who starred in such classics as *The Philadelphia Story* (1940), *Woman of the Year* (1941) and *The African Queen* (1951), seems to come naturally. She credits her strength and most of her success to her remarkable Connecticut family. In three succinct lines, she sets up the Yankee gentility that nourished and, in some ways, imprisoned her: "Dad at the left of the fireplace. Mother at the right of the fireplace. The every day at 5."

Her father, Thomas Norval Hepburn, was a doctor, and her mother, Katherine Martin, was one of a line of forward-thinking women. They championed unpopular causes such as birth control and female suffrage, and brought up their six children, writes Hepburn, in an atmosphere of warmth and freedom. "There were no strict," Hepburn states flatly that her parents were "perfect," an oddly unqualified conclusion from a mature adult, but one that underlines a child-like quality of the star. She writes: "I

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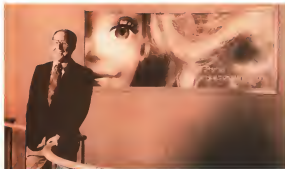
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THE WELL-INFORMED CHOICE

BOOKS

loved Dad and Mother. They always had the last word with me. If they wanted it—I did it." While she may have been seen as an independent, concerned, in many ways Hepburn remained tied to her close family all her life, even to the point of never having one of her own.

At 12, she found the body of her beloved 16-year-old brother, Tim, hanging from the rafters in her aunt's attic, a tragedy that "seemed to start of separate me from the world," she writes. Her parents never mentioned Tim again after the burial, an example of "British reserve" that she recalls. "They simply did not believe in moaning about anything—but which modern psychologists would describe as the ultimate in denial. It is that attitude—a lack of self-reflection and a determination to get on with it—that characterized most of Hepburn's behavior during her career, especially early on, when she was fired from numerous stage jobs in New York City. She recalls that the first time it happened, she made herself run all the way back to the theatre to congratulate her successes.

Her only marriage ended when her career took flight. Her husband was Laddie Ogden Smith, whose name she wanted her child to be called. Laddie, because, she wrote, "I didn't want to be called Mrs. Smith." Hepburn is very critical of her behavior during the marriage—"I was a terrible pig"—and cautions to an autobiographer "Myron was MILD MANN, all the way—up—down—all about."

Afterwards, she writes, "I just did not want to marry anyone." She did have two highly publicized affairs, one with handsome director-agent Laurence Harvey, and another with the reclusive billionaire Richard Hughes, with whom she got along famously because he did not like to go out at night either.

Hepburn leaves her love affair with Spencer Tracy to the last three chapters of the book. And along the way, she coyly admonishes the reader to wait for the good stuff: "More about Spencer later. Don't be impatient! I won't." What she gets later, however, there is a lot of evidence, but precious little detail. Hepburn and Tracy starred together in nine movies, including *Woman of the Year* and *Gaza Who's Crying for Dinner*, and lived together for almost 30 years. Their romance began when she was 33, Tracy never divorced his wife.

It could not have been easy. Hepburn describes Tracy as a heavy drinker, an alcoholic who was "tormented by some sort of guilt, some terrible misery." And yet, she says, "We just passed 27 years together in what was to me absolute bliss." In a moving section, she offers a description of what being in love with Tracy meant to her: "To stand to wait on him—before he came—lead him—talk to him—work for him. I struggled to change all the qualities which I felt he didn't like."

It is not a description that is easy to reconcile with Hepburn's famous independent spirit, or with modern feminist ideals. But Hepburn, true to form, leaves the contradictions unexamined, and the audience dying for more.

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By Peter C. Newman
(Penguin, \$62 paper, \$29.95)

Peter C. Newman is attached to the rich and powerful the very certain Newman herds cling to the banks of the river. The relationship is happily symbiotic. From the rich, Newman picks the best of the best and then he has spent much less effort as *The Canadian Encyclopedia* (1975) and *Donovan's Dictionary* (1978). And in return, the owners and shakers of the corporate world receive the glow—and sometimes notoriety—that renders them: he's not that they are engaged in a business quest. While not everyone thinks that making heaps of money is heroic, Newman obviously does—which makes him an ideal candidate for writing a history of the Hudson's Bay Co., the 300-year-old commercial enterprise that once controlled half the landmass of Canada. Newman has worked on the project for 10 years, and with his compelling third narrative, *Mercantile Prince*, he has finally brought the saga to a close.

The book's early chapters celebrate the achievements of Donald A. Smith, Canada's richest man at the turn of the century. The manuscript Smith spent much of his adult life managing a remote HBC trading post in Labrador. But, in 1880, at 49, he finally emerged from the wilderness with, as Newman writes,

"his skin permanently blackened by two decades of snow time." Rapidly making up for his late start, he eventually rose to be the general manager of the HBC. Smith seemed to have under distinctly shady circumstances he cheated many of the company's post managers by buying up three HBC stock without telling them that its value was about to rise. Smith, Newman writes, "intentionally created another trading." And he was in conflict of interest as representing Winnipeg in Parliament while running some of the company's sales. But the extremely private man was so utterly convinced of his own moral rectitude that his life yields only one hint at guile: finding. Having married his wife, Isabella, in 1853, he completely stayed three more marriage ceremonies with her throughout the rest of his life.

With Smith's death at 84 in 1913—by then, he bore the title Lord Strathcona—Mervyn Peacock loses some of its narrative drive. Newman delivers a few lousy anecdotes from the HBC's operations in the Arctic and—perhaps mindful of the criticism that his earlier books were patronizing to native people—conducts a tasteful, balanced discussion of the last centuries of trading there: from traders, but what gets the author's narrative pages flowing again is the corporate wars that have engulfed the company in recent decades.

After a long struggle, the operation's managers in Winnipeg finally won effective control

from its London governors in 1970, when the HBC charter passed across the Atlantic. By then, the company had shifted its focus from fur trading and real estate to its substantial network of department stores. The retail operation, despite ambitious growth, was often poorly run. By the mid-1980s, it had accumulated a crippling debt of \$2.5 billion, before its latest owner, Toronto billionaire Ken Thomson, brought its finances under control.

Newman has a field day with Thomson, especially the eighth-richest man in the world. He reports that the corporate overlord loans for bargains at the local supermarket and pays his housekeepers such meagre salaries that they eventually quit. But the most astonishing revelation comes in his doing relations with his dog, Gosco, which died in 1990. "I've had the loss of dear ones, human beings," Thomson told Newman, "but I've never experienced anything that shook me more than his death." Mervyn Peacock describes Thomson's oldest son, David, as General Black's "only intellectual rival among Canada's young rich." That is no compliment to Black in Newman's interview with him, the heir of the HBC empire comes across as an intellectual lightweight who draws tedious comparisons between the ethnicity of great works of art and the business of making money. His affected philosophizing is a long way from the courage of those hardy traders who, centuries ago, established the Hudson's Bay Co. in the Canadian wilderness. The Bay is still a big player in the country's retail stores, but its romance is gone.

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BUILT FOR THE HUMAN RACE



Shooting, and missing, the messenger

BY ALLAN FOTHERINGHAM

It's not too often that the subject of a book disfigures immediately that the book's assessment is likewise correct. The superlative reaction of a superlative prime minister to John Sewarley is the greatest compliment Sewarley could be paid. Brian Mulroney couldn't do more than if he'd given the book over himself, or stood on the corner of the Spadina Street Mall begging the soon-to-be best seller.

It demonstrates the central problem of this jumpy, ill-considered government. You'd think the Prime Minister's Office would have enough to worry about, what with plunging popularity, Quebec threatening to leave, senior players up, manufacturing fleeing to the United States, not to mention cross-border shoppers, public-service workers charging the locked gates of Parliament against an death and destruction to the politicians within.

Apparently not. The Mulroney PMO instead sends its top men and disfigurement friends out on the television, radio and press conference trail, trying to discredit a very good reporter who has got closer to the truth about the Prime Minister than anyone yet. Trying to discredit Sewarley, a perfectly respectable reporter, is like trying to accuse Mother Teresa of stealing the loose cash.

The disfigurement in the PMO, of course, couldn't bother to read the book before attempting to discredit it. If they had, they would have found that Sewarley is, in fact, telling his readers that there is a lot about Mulroney to admire: his ambition, his ability to pull himself up when he seems hopelessly down, his gift of clarity and his kindness.

Readers who are voters will make their own judgment on how these characteristics are judged, and against the detailed lying and misrepresentation, the drinking and womanizing and other traits not reflected in the Bay Street manual.

Mulroney is the victim of his own insecurities—the very ones outlined in Mulroney: The Politics of Ambition. Sewarley points out that the exact reason why the 1984 Mulroney government came unseated so soon is that the secretive led from Brian Mulroney took too long



BY GARY KILGUS

Orsini, inner circle only those locker-room rats he had known since university days, a gang of underdogs who sort of control the fate of those barbed headlines on Chloves.

And who did he send as principal hit man trying to sabotage Sewarley's *PM*? MacAdam, a pal from business days at St. Francis Xavier University, himself a recovered drinker like his boss, always used for the dirty chores at Ottawa, the man who fueled the passionate gossip campaign against then-leader Jim Clark.

MacAdam proved to be the most adept assassin since Spino Agnew, his sabotage attempt before Barbara Prins's cameras already a red-eye classic, a modern-day Baywatch Kops lamp. He probably sold more books than Sewarley will himself.

The book simply and relentlessly takes Mulroney from birth to election in 1984 (Peter C. Newman's book-in-progress on Mulroney's years to power will be out in some as he is

defeated or leaves office). It tells us more than you will ever need to know about university Black Parliamentarians, thanks to Sewarley's 32 researchers from his journalism class at Carleton University. Mulroney's manipulative tactics based on camps for use later in life.

I think Sewarley wrote better books on his own, before he discovered the "advantages" of the computer fed by his hand of givers. Thirty-plus credits can spot the levels and you sometimes wonder if the author is just acting as a pencil man.

But detail he's got. I invented Mulroney back in 1975 (as a matter of fact in the second online written on the back page) and at one time was close to the whole family end—contingency to the PMO disfigurement agents—can't find a single error in the 357 pages. Sewarley gets it exactly right in concluding that Miki, thought of as a fashion plate, in fact is the rock upon which the compact is built, ensuring his early sobriety and looking to save both his marriage and his career. Product of a European professional/academic background, she has all the self-assurance that her husband—this century's first working-class Canadian prime minister—lacks.

The fact that Sewarley passed down the book at Dalhousie law school and two failed attempts at the Quebec bar exams—facts that escaped two earlier Mulroney biographers, one friendly, one not—demonstrates his thoroughness.

Sewarley, believing the *Willy Kistner* book that the PMO has tried to pass on him, refrains from going on all the names and numbers of his boss's sexual dalliances, satisfying his list lawyer that he has the evidence if called upon. He saves his

self, instead, as an investigative reporter who simply lays out the facts and lets the readers form their own conclusions, as he did in his earlier revealing books about the RCMP and our quotas in the intelligence game.

The main point—a surprise even to himself—is that after four years' chasing he developed a grudging admiration for Mulroney. A man who carefully avoided naming for a single elective office from early university days to his first attempt at the Conservative leadership (overly ambitious, even when shrewd), and partly executive positions on the grounds he would accept only accomplishments in a man who has some remarkable skills, in whom two successive majority governments

On his book last week, Sewarley was asked a good question. Would he, said a reporter, buy a used car from this man? Sewarley thought long and hard and then answered, "No."

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